

WHOLESALE.

SITUATION wanted: 10 years' experience, Wholesale and Retail. 15 Tbane Villas, Holloway.

SCOTCHMAN: 6 years' Retail experience, 9 years' Wholesale; aged 30. "Photo," Post office, Forglenn, Turfiff.

ADVERTISER (28) seeks situation; Wet Specialities or Dry Counter; 5 years' reference. 209/13, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, connection Lancashire and North. Address, "M. F.," 392 Dudleyhill Road, Undercliffe, Bradford.

FOREMAN or Stockkeeper; Patents, Speciality, or Sandries; 12 years' experience and character. 209/12, Office of this Paper.

APPOINTMENT wanted in Laboratory, as Assistant, Chemist, or Essence Maker; experienced. 200/35, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, good connection Chemists, Midlands and North, desires good Side-line. "Energetic" (205/27), Office of this Paper.

WAREHOUSEMAN, or responsible position: Drugs or Sandries; experienced; excellent references. 207/28, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Man (26) who has had experience in putting up, packing, and despatch of orders in Glass Bottle and Druggists' Sandries, seeks situation; excellent references. "Lavand." (206/23), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER desires to make a change; well up in Drugs, Sandries, and Patents; aged 28. "H. A. R." (205/13), Office of this Paper.

POSITION desired in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Laboratory; good general experience; Minor. "F.," 89 Jakeman Road, Birmingham.

REPRESENTATIVE, 18 years' all-round experience, desires position with good firm; abstainer. "Energetic," 19 Coventry Road, Hay-alie, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Chemist (30), leaving Retail, desires to represent good Wholesale House; gentlemanly address; references undeniable. 204/34, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED practical Chemist and Pharmacist, for Wholesale or Retail Pharmaceutical Specialities or Galenicals. "Major," 13 Benbow Road, Hammersmith.

QUALIFIED Chemist, having just disposed of his business, desires engagement as Representative to good firm; Drugs or Sandries. "Lux" (205/17), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Energetic, qualified Chemist, experienced, desires position as Representative; good firm. Apply, "Chemist," 111 Hargwyne Street, Stockwell, S.W.

ADVERTISER, having a London and Provincial connection, is open to represent a London House, for Doctors and Chemists; excellent references. 207/5, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, regularly working North of England and Scotland, is open to take up a well-advertised Proprietary article; part expenses and commission. Apply, 202/33, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, with sound connection in North and Midlands, desires engagement with Drug or Sandry House; highest references. Address, "Journey" (207/6), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, with thorough Manufacturing experience, and a knowledge of Standardising, requires situation; wages £140 a year, or anything reasonable. 210/1, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (24), at present in first-class Wholesale and Retail concern, desires situation in good house (Wholesale only); thorough knowledge of the trade; steady, sober, excellent references. 202/10, Office of this Paper.

P. H. C., used to the Manufacture of Galenicals, Pharmaceutical and Botanic, and packed specialities, desires position in Wholesale House; capable and energetic; used to control; excellent references. 205/4, Office of this Paper.

DRUGS.—Gentleman, with long experience in Drug Trade, and for many years connected with Chemists in a large district in England, desires engagement to represent first-class firm. Apply, "Disengaged" (208/38), Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY.—Advertiser, who is well up in the manufacture of Galenicals and has a good all-round Wholesale experience, seeks situation where the services of a steady, energetic man would be appreciated. "S. D. H." (202/40), Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ADVERTISER, who has had 14 years' exceptional experience of requirements in Wholesale Drug and Allied trades, seeks two or three Sole Agencies for Drugs, Chemicals, and Essential Oils; a good opportunity for first-class English or Continental houses; office and sample room will be opened in Manchester or Liverpool; advertiser visiting principal towns in United Kingdom periodically. 202/23, Office of this Paper.

A FIRM of long standing in London, with Colonial connections, is prepared to undertake the agency for manufacturers of Chemicals and allied products. Apply, in the first instance, by letter to 21/42, Office of this Paper.

AGENT established over 20 years in New York, well acquainted with the Wholesale Trade in Drugs, Gums, Spices, &c., in that city, is anxious to obtain first-class direct connections with primary markets, particularly India, East Indies, China, Japan, &c.; All references. Address, J. A. de Veer, 100 William Street, New York, U.S.A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81A Lee Green.

SHARES ON SALE (free of all commission and subject).—20 Apollinaris ordinary, £6 17s. 6d.; 100 Bais Brothers 5s per cent. preference, 19s. 9d.; 100 Beuger's Food ordinary, 22s. 6d.; 100 Bovril ordinary, 20s.; 200 deferred, 8s. 6d.; 100 Day & Martin, 22s. 9d.; 237 Camwal ordinary 8s. 6d.; 100 Idris "A" ordinary, 30s. 6d.; 200 "A" preference, 23s.; £800 4 per cent. Debenture, £84 10s. per cent.; 100 Ilford ordinary, 21s. 10d.; 200 preference, 20s. 7d.; 100 International Sponge preference, 18s. 9d.; 150 G. B. Kent preference, 20s. 9d.; 200 Mazawattee ordinary, 11s.; 100 Peek, Frean preference, 21s. 3d.; 150 Schweppe ordinary, 21s. 6d.

WANTED (subject).—100 Bovril ordinary, 19s.; 100 Camwal preference, 14s. 9d.; 20 Evans Lescher preference, £5 6s. 3d.; 100 Ilford ordinary, 21s. 3d.; 100 Idris "A" ordinary, 28s. 6d.; 100 Meggeson ordinary, 24s. 6d. x d.; 20 preference, 98s. 9d. x d.; 100 G. B. Kent preference, 20s. 1d.; 100 Lewis & Burrows preference, 13s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free. Highest references to Bankers and many Chemists with whom we do business.

AGENTS required in unrepresented districts for the Imperial Accident, Live Stock and General Insurance Co., Ltd. Est. 1878. Horses Insured against Death from Accident and Disease, Mares for Foaling and Loss of Foals; Farmers' Liability for Accidents to Labourers Insured. Claims paid, £300,000. Address Manager, 17 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

A.B.C. SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS for Retail Business; requires no knowledge of bookkeeping. Spontaneous testimonial: "Chemists, as a rule, are wretched bookkeepers (myself included); but if they only can be brought to use your A.B.C. System, as I am doing, that reproach will certainly be removed." Write for particulars; it will cost a postcard, but may save you pounds. McQueen & Sons, Addiscombe, Croydon.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATING; please write for list; carriage paid one way on country orders; slight repairs free; we are the largest English Manufacturers of Syphons and in the process of manufacturing Silver-plate considerable quantities of Syphon tops; this work has to withstand hard wear and rough treatment; we have therefore paid much attention to durability, and our plating of all articles invariably gives great satisfaction. Idris & Co. (Limited), Plating Dept., Camden Town, London, N.W.

TO CHEMISTS desirous of adding an Optical Department.—Advertiser (M.P.S. and Mem. Brit. Optical Assoc.) gives instruction in Sight-testing at Chemists' own establishments. For terms, &c., apply 206/7, Office of this Paper.

SECONDHAND Chemist's Fittings for Sale cheap, comprising handsome Fitting, 12 ft. long, with range of 60 Drawers, Poison-cupboard, &c., Screen, Wall-case, Counter (glass front), Counter-case, Specie-jars, Carbonyls, &c. Rudduck & Co., Chemists' Fitters, 262 Old Street, London, E.O.

AGENTS and Customers wanted by T. ALBERT SCHMIDT, of Solingen (Germany) for the sale of his Specialities: Manicure Articles, Face-Massage Instruments, Razors and Barber Scissors, Knives and Scissors, Tweezers, Button-hooks, Shoe-lifts, Glove-stretchers, &c.; Household Articles, for Private Houses as well as Hotels, Restaurants, Hospitals, Nurseries, &c.; the "Jacatra" Self-acting Cook; Potato Peeling and Washing Machines; Clothes-dryers; Mincing-machines; Foot-scrappers (Mats); Cask-stands, &c.

CHEAP LINES in Shop-fittings, Bottles, &c.; the entire Fittings of a Shop, £35; 1 12-ft. Fixture Drawers, Lockers, Shelving and Cornice, £12; 12-ft. Mahogany drawers with glass labels and knobs, £8 10s.; 1 12-ft. Mahogany top counter, £4; 1 9-ft. £3 10s.; 1 6-ft. 45s.; 120 Stopped Rounds, 70s.; 120 ditto, with recessed glass labels, £8 18s.; 6-ft. bent glass front counter case, 90s.; 1 3-ft. ditto, 50s.; 1 6-ft. mirror centre dispensing screen, £5 10s.; 1 set of 3 plate-glass shelves with bars and brackets to carry same, 40s. Shop-fittings sent ready for fixing. Estimates free.—**R. TOMLINSON & SONS**, Headquarters for New and Second-hand Fittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.

HIGH-CLASS SHOP-FITTINGS, suitable for New Pharmacy or alteration; 14-ft. drug-fitting, mahogany-fronted drug-drawers, phototype labels, mahogany cornice, shelving, pilasters, plate mirror poison cupboard, £16 10s.; 7-ft. solid mahogany dispensing-screen, counter and sponge case, improved design, £16 16s.; 12-ft. solid mahogany and plate-glass counter, £9 10s.; 6-ft. mahogany wall-case, £7 15s.; 6-ft. bent-plate counter-case, with tooth-brush case centre, £6; all in excellent condition; ready for use.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOP FIXTURES.—Ranges of mahogany drawers with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing screens; counters with glass case fronts; wall-cases; complete shop-rounds, &c.; every requisite for chemists; second-hand; extensive stock; low prices; practical men sent to all parts; estimates free. Matthews, Chemist's Fitter, 14 Manchester Street, Liverpool. Illustrated catalogue free.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than **6d.**

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted and Articles Wanted.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE,** and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

THE EXCHANGE COLUMN

is a mature and well-attested medium for disposing of Surplus Stock and Secondhand Fittings. It does its work quickly and effectively, and Advertisers tell us that they make money by it. Look up your old stock, and send an advertisement for the next issue. Goods which may not sell in your locality may find a ready sale elsewhere. Clear your shelves of all old stock to make room for new goods, and put money in your pocket.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Gas-engine (2-man Bishop); needs overhaul; £7, or offer. **ROBIN,** Newton Grange, Midlothian.

For sale, soda-water machine for syphons, complete; Barnett & Foster's No. 2 "Compact." 203/9, Office of this Paper.

Kent's mixing-machine (Griffith's patent), No. 6 size, jacketed for hot water; cost £5 5s.; nearly new; price 37s. 6d.; or exchange to 50s. 85 Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich.

Edge-runner (iron runners), $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., underdriven; crushing-mill, adjustable rollers; portable copper, 20-gal.; pair scales by Avery; what offers? **DOSWORTH,** 121 Grosvenor Park, Camberwell.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. *C. & D.* and *P. J.*, with supplement *P. J. F.* "CORVUS," 100 High Street, Deal.

Muter's "Analysis," "Wills's" "Materia Medica." Student's samples. **SUTHERLAND,** 153 Greyhound Road, Hammersmith.

"**Chemist and Druggist**," 1870-97 inclusive, well-bound, parts since; room wanted; cash or exchange. **THORNLEY,** Ilfracombe.

Greenish, Wills's, Scott's "Botany," Oliver's "Botany," Remson, Newth, Jago, Wootton's "Problems"; lot 25s. cash. **CAMPBELL,** Medical Hall, Nairn.

"**Art of Dispensing**," unsoiled, 3s; Martindale, 1s. 3d.; Thornton's "Physiography," 1s. 6d.; Newth's "Elementary," 1s. 9d. "STATIM," 8 Auckland Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

"**Pharmaceutical Formulas**," "Pharmacopœia," Squire (latest), Bryant's "Surgery" (2 vols., 500 illustrations); Tanner's "Practice of Medicine" (2 vols.); number of others. **CROSLAND,** Cromwell Street, Nottingham.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Berkshire; offers, whole or part. **HUNT,** Chemist, Reading.

Offers for 1-cwt. keg P. acid citric, ex London. **HUNT,** Chemist, Reading.

Fifteen 2-lb. tins genuine birdlime for 15s.; 14 lbs. lycopodium, 2s. 1b.; 56 lbs. gum benzoin, 1s. 1b.; 56 lbs. gum acacia elect., 6d. 1b.; 40 grs. cantharidine, 2d. gr.; 1 lb. strychnine nit., 2s. oz. **GERRARD,** 32 Cooke Street, Hulme, Manchester.

FORMULÆ.

Valuable workable recipes, as sold 20 years.—Bronchelixir, for all chest troubles; chilblain-cures, broken and unbroken; catarrh-bottle, magic action; cold-cure, rapid and pleasant; glycomel balsam, for coughs; gripe-syrup, safe and certain; glycerine-cream, lovely skin emollient, prevents chaps; white-oils, inseparable and cheap; ringworm-specific, never fails; recipes 1s. each, 4 for 2s. 6d.; lists free. **TOM BROOKS,** Chemist, Hornsey, N.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

74 microscope-slides, 2s. doz., 11s. lot; exchange, approval. **LINTIN,** 170 Freedom Road, Sheffield.

Kodak (folding pocket) and "Cartridge" cameras; also other makes folding cameras. **DUNNING,** Ventnor.

New (shop-soiled only) 30s. "Zenith," 5/4. 15s.; 3-guinea "Pony Promo," No. 2, 35s.; six 1-guinea "Exhibition" Kodaks, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ film, 7s. 6d. each; list of other cameras sent. **SHILLCOCK,** Bromley, Kent.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

7½d. Keene's corn-cure, a few dozens at 5s., dozens or half-dozens. **GILDING,** Sydenham.

Job line.—7 gross 1d. sachets, 2-doz. cards; quite fresh; 5s. gross, car. paid; sample free. **BROOKS,** Chemist, Hornsey, N.

Overstocked.—About 4 gross 1s. Okis gold-enamel; any quantity 60s. gross; sample 9 stamps. **GREEN,** Chemist, Swindon.

4 doz. Daisies, 9s. 6d. doz., car. paid; 1 doz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. female glass syringes, best quality, paper cases, 4s. 6d. **Dispensary,** Johnstone.

Overstocked.—Six 1s., twelve 6d. Ridge's food; thirty 1s., six 7d. Frame food; six 9d. jelly; all fresh and good; 32s. lot. **SHILLCOCK,** Bromley, Kent.

Carlsbad water.—Overstocked, 6 doz. full bottles; new; not unwrapped; "Lobel Schottlander"; what offers, carriage forward? "CHEMIST," 13 Ladas Road, West Norwood, S.E.

Twenty-four 4s. 6d. Browne's chlorodyne, new, 35s. doz.; 24 Woolcock's wind-pills, 9s. doz.; 1 doz. Williams's, 23s.; 6 Daisies, 4s. 6d.; 1 doz. Vinolia, 9s. 6d. **GRIFFIN,** Market Harborough.

Durant's, Morison's, Parr's, Watson's American sugar-coated pills, all 7s. 6d. doz.; Freeman's chlorodyne, 7s. and 17s. 6d. doz.; Keene's corn-cure, 4s.; L.B.Q. tablets, 8s.; Rackham's pills, 7s.; all clean; carr. paid. 201/9, Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

Shares for sale.—See Miscellaneous column (p. 79).

Camwal shares, two £1 ordinary, one-half £1 Preference; what offers? 209/40, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Lot of old blue-and-white pharmacy-jars; very quaint and old. **LAWLOR,** Killyfaddy, Windsor Avenue, Belfast.

O'Brien's check till, coin exhibitor, fair condition; offers; send on approval. 205/9, Office of this Paper.

Three nests drawers, fittings, carboys (2), shelves, glass mirrors, &c. **SMITH,** 2 Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.

24 gross 6-oz. amber limes, 8s. per gross, or offer for the lot; sample post free 2d. **LOCKYER,** Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E.

Exchange Column—Bargains—*cont*

SHOP FITTINGS—*continued*.

Dispensing-screen, drawers, glass-case, &c., secondhand, in good condition. "FINTURES," 184 Dalton Lane, N.E.

Eleven blue syrup-bottles, 30-oz., plug stoppers, secondhand, fair condition, labelled. HEBBLETHWAITE, Drypool, Hull.

Nest of mahogany drug-drawers (glass labels), Maw's hair-brush case, dispensing-scales, iron scales, Leeds shop gas-stove; all at half-price. CLARKE, Chemist, Sarbiton.

Three 12-gal. carboys, pear-shape, with stands and runners, complete; quantity of shop-rounds, drawers, wall and counter cases, window-casing. GLEDHILL'S DRUG STORES, 8 Hermit Road, Canning Town, E.

3-gal. carboy, 6s.; homeopathic sloping show-case, 22 x 14 x 9, 8s.; handsome mahogany-top counter, glass doors, 23 drawers, 6 ft. 6 in. long, £4; window-fittings, 8 ft. 1 in. x 5 ft., 20s. CRANKSHAW'S (LIMITED), Accrington.

Large mahogany and plate-glass casing, covering whole wall; mahogany counter; chemist's chest of drawers; and window enclosure; gas and electric-light fittings, to be sold; no reasonable offer refused. 63 Bury New Road, Strangeways, Manchester.

Bargains, owing to alterations; 1 pair 3 ft. 6 in. bent-glass counter-cases, toothbrush-case, 2 upright counter-cases (2 ft. square, 3 ft. high), centre show-case, lobby show-case, dispensing-screen, check-till. State requirements, with stamped addressed envelope, PERCIVAL, 171 High Street, Walthamstow.

Triangular case, flat front, marble slab, fit corner of counter, mahogany, polished inside and out, wood shelves, perfect condition, height 31 in., width 37 in., 65s.; upright counter-case, mahogany, 3 doors, wood shelves, carved pediment, "Perfumery," 39 in. x 39 in. x 7 in., 45s.; upright case, mahogany, 30 in. x 31 in. x 4 in., 10s.; sloping counter-case, glass shelves, velvet-lined, tablet at top, "Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes," length 27 in., height 19 in., width (at bottom) 11 in., 15s.; photographs sent. ROBINSON, Chemist, Moss Side, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12 pairs dental-forceps, in mahogany case, 18s. 6d. RUOFF, Kingston Cross, Portsmouth.

½-gal. iron tincture press, perfect condition, 10s.; brass mortar and pestle, 6s. MATTHEWS, Chemist, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Two carboys, pear-shape, 6 gals.; outside lamp, Maw's fig. 2799; no reasonable offer refused. PEAKE, Chemist, Barnet.

Wicker bath-chair, with guide, fig. 74 Carter's list, cost 52s., used one week only; offers. AUGUSTUS DAVIES, Newport, Pem.

Oertling's chemical-balance weights, in box, 1,000 grammes down, 15s. "METRIC," c/o Barclay's, 95 Farringdon Street, London.

Two 12-gal. pear-shaped carboys; 1 10-gal.; outside lamp, as Maw 2796, £1 1s.; Kodak, shop-soiled; offers, whole or part. PHILPIN, Whitstable.

Materia-medica cabinet, mahogany, 280 specimens; also Will's "Vegetable Materia Medica"; 18s. lot. HICKMAN, 29 Maiden Lane, Strand.

100-gal. nitrous oxide gas cylinder, full, 15s.; ditto empty, 12s.; phonograph and 20 various records, 17s. FEMELETON, Portland Street, Mansfield.

Posters.—Cod-liver oil emulsion, 1s.; petroleum emulsion, 1s.; cough-cure, 10½d.; 5d. each, 3 for 1s. CRANKSHAW'S (LIMITED), Chemists, Accrington.

30 tin food-warmers with earthenware pannikins, 1-pint size like Clarke's No. 3, 15s. doz.; sample 1s. 9d., post free. Address, SHILLCOCK, Bromley, Kent.

For sale, soda-water plant, complete, suitable for Chemist; also number of plain syphons, all in first-class condition. Apply, MERCHANT & Co., Shakespeare Street, Southport.

What offers? 2 doz. Rayne's marking-ink pencils; 4 pairs window-standards, 60 in., tapped, and brackets; 6 plate-glass shelves, 36 in.; 6 ditto, 30½ in. MELBOURN, 11 College Crescent, Hampstead.

Six 4s. 6d. Ferroleum, wrappers slightly soiled, 11s.; strong stock-fixture, 6 ft. x 3½ ft., 56 apartments, 7s. 6d.; about 50 lbs. camphor, 2s. 4d. "CHEMICALS," 95 Boaler Street, Liverpool.

Pulvermacher's 100-cell chain-battery, in case, with flexible cords and handles, only used few times, good as new, cost £5 5s., price £2 10s.; also £5 5s. Pulvermacher's body and spine galvanic belt, price 20s. LEYD, Chemist, Bedford.

Stirling's Minor Aids.—Some shop-soiled copies, low quotations, if several wanted, name requirements; also other Minor books, herbarium, materia collection, student's microscope, pocket botanical lenses. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

7½ gr. suppository-mould, 1 doz. torpedo-shape, 13s.; 7½ gr. ditto, 2 doz. straight, 18s.; both as new, Maw's; 2½ lbs. bismuth subnit, 7s. 1b.; 2 lbs. bismuth carb., 8s. 1b.; two 4s. 6d. Rooke's pills, 2s. 6d. each; 4 lbs. ess. limon. ex. sup., Nov., 2s. 11d.; 6 lbs. camphor (¼-oz. tabs.), 2s. 10d. 6 lbs. ol. succia. rect., 10d. 1b. "CHEMIST," 97 Borough High Street, London, S.E.

Window-fittings, 8 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, plate-glass top, patent star glass back, solid mahogany, nearly new, with rods and stands for carboys, and 6 gas-brackets; 2-lb. brass scales and set of weights by Avery; 6-ft. flat counter-case, 3 moveable trays, mirror doors; 3-ft. bent counter-case, 1 moveable tray, mirror door; lime-water syphon; 5-grain pill-machine; 10-grain cachet-machine 15-grain suppository-mould; nine 4-lb. olive ointment-jars, phototype labels, dome covers; twelve 10-oz. ditto; two 2-gal. pear-shape carboys, York Glass Co.'s; one No. 100 Gledhill's cash-till, shows 6 coins; no reasonable offer refused. BASTIDE, Chemist, Elland.

WANTED.

Books for Spectacle-makers' Company's exam. 206/10, Office of this Paper.

Oil-tanks; 150 gals. or larger; good clean condition. JONES, Chemist, Doneraile.

Two 2-gal. carboys, pear shape; electric outside lamp. PARSON, Chemist, Cambridge.

Small drug-mill. Send particulars and price to WALTON, Westgate, Cleckheaton.

Pessary-moulds and suppository-moulds. State size &c., 25/69, Office of this Paper.

Sparklet "B" bulbs; cheapest spot cash. HEDLEY MASSON, Chemist, Forest Hill, S.E.

Dispensing-scales. Particulars and price to CLEMENT, Chemist, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

To Chemists overstocked.—Wanted, Odol, both sizes. State quantity and price, 27/17, Office of this Paper.

Mortar and pestle, about size 9; Attfield; cachet apparatus; suppository mould. ROUSE, Chemist, Hitchin.

Complete chemist's shop fittings, 2 window enclosures. A. TOON, Chemist, Pinxton, near Alfreton, Derbyshire.

Chemical-balance, in glass case, with plated weights. Price and particulars to BOWNESS, Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks.

"Chemist and Druggist" publications; also "Pharmacopœia," 1893. E. H. HALL, Church Vale, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Chemist's outside mortar or lamp; must be in good condition and cheap. Offers to RAIMES, CLARK & Co., 17 Smith's Place, Edinburgh.

Dispensing-scales, French scales, dispensing-counter (6½ ft. long, with cased screen above). JUBB, Parliament Road, Middlesbrough.

Small hand drug-mill to grind such roots as rad. senegæ to No. 20 powder. Send particulars and price, MELBOURN, 11 College Crescent, Hampstead.

Two bent-glass cases for 12 ft. by 18-in. counter, one or two serving-places; wall-fitting, 18 or 20 ft. long, 10 ft. high; glass cases, &c. up to date and in good condition; illustration, particulars, lowest price packed on rail. PHILLIPS, Chemist, Chesham.

Recent editions only.—Attfield, Bentham, B.P., Everett, Ganot, Green, Greenish, Ince, Knight, Lawson, Lucas, Martindale (latest), Muter, Newth, Perkin-Kipping, Pereira's "Selecta," Remsen, Sonthall, Squire, Whittle, Watson-Will, C. & D. publications, "Pharmacopœia"; cash on receipt prepaid parcels. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

The manufacturers of Yorke Davis' biscuits for corpulency. 26/30, Office of this Paper.

SHARES WANTED.

100 Camwal preference shares. Address HARGREAVES, 1 Radcliffe Park Road, Swinton Park, Manchester.

**FRAGRANCE OF
OLD GARDEN FLOWERS.**

1/6 and 2/6; 12/- and 21/-

**ZENO'S HIGHLAND
HEATHER PERFUME.**

(Robert Burns' Head on every Label.)

**A NEW SWEET ODOUR.
VERY LASTING.**

1/6 and 2/6; 12/- and 21/-

**ZENO'S REAL OLD
ENGLISH
LAVENDER WATER.**

Distilled from English Lavender Flowers, at the Works, Mitcham. Most Refreshing of England's Sweet-scented Flowers.

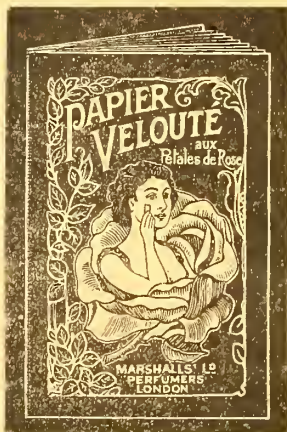


1 oz., 4/6; 2 oz., 8/-; 4 oz., 14/- per doz.

**POUDRE DE RIZ DE
JAVA.**

Popular and Pure Skin Powder.

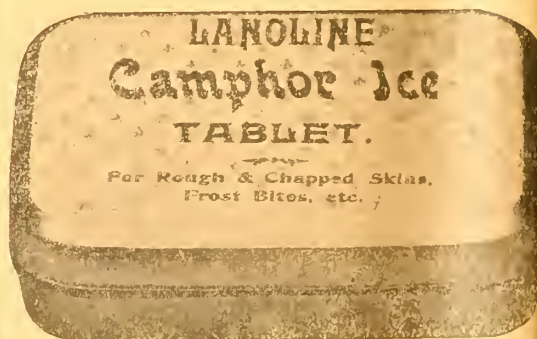
In neat boxes, at 3/- and 4/- per doz.

POWDER LEAFLETS.

For use at the Theatre, Ball, or after Cycling.

Cooling and Absorbent.

In Three Shades: 2/6 per doz.; Large, 4/6

SEASONABLE COUNTER SPECIALITY.

Also made in Eucalyptus, Almond, &c.

6d. Size, 30/- gross. 3d. Size, Smaller, Oval. 15/- gross.

**COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
OF ALL PREPARATIONS.**

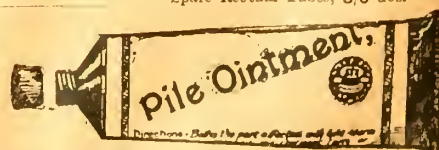
Adeps Lanæ (Woololine), Anhydrous, Pale and Odourless. 10d. per lb.

PILE OINTMENT.

An Efficacious Preparation. Prepared with Witch Hazel, &c.

Neatly packed in 1-oz. Collapsible Tubes, cartoned, complete with Vulcanite Rectum Tube, 7/- doz.

Spare Rectum Tubes, 3/6 doz.

**MARSHALLS', LTD., 27 RED LION SQUARE, W.C.**



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CONTENTS: Vol. LXV. No. 18 (Series No. 1,292).

PAGE	PAGE
American Notes 741	New Books 739
Australasian News 740	New Companies and Company News 725
Bankruptcies and Failures 724	Observations and Reflections 719
Birth 723	Personalities 722
British Pharmaceutical Conference 739	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:
Business Changes 718	North British Branch 738
College Notes 727	Recent Wills 741
Colonial and Foreign News 711	Reviews 729
Coming Events 732	Scientific Progress 730
Consular Counsel 730	Scotch News 710
Corner for Students 703	Society of Chemical Industry 715
Correspondence 731	South African News 742
Deaths 728	Spirit Committee 727
Deeds of Arrangement 724	Trade-marks Applied For 742
Editorial Comments:—	Trade Notes 726
Pharmaceutical Education 720	Trade Report 733
The Parting of the Ways 721	Winter Session of Chemists' Associations:
Morphine in the Straits Settlements 722	Liverpool 712
Notes 722	Glasgow Trade, C.A.A. 713
English News 707	Thames Valley, Cardiff 714
Frame-food Factory 725	Torquay, Leeds 715
French News 711	West Riding, Plymouth, Brighton 716
Gazette 724	Nottingham, East Sussex, Sheffield, Bournemouth 717
Irish News 710	C. & D. Society Ireland 718
Kaleidoscope 718	
Karoo Buchu 737	
Legal Reports 723	
Linimentum Camphorae 737	
London Chemists' Association 730	
Marriages 728	

THE CHANCE OF A YEAR.

EVERY manufacturer and merchant doing business with the drug trade of the British Empire should have an advertisement in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1905. The Publisher is completing his arrangements, and we think it would be wise for those who wish to secure space in the DIARY to telegraph to

"CHEMISTS LONDON"

as soon as they read this paragraph, stating what space they require. The Publisher will endeavour to meet them as far as he possibly can. We remind those who have advertisements in the C. & D., and whose contracts cover an insertion in the DIARY, that the Publisher asks them if the series advertisements are suitable for the DIARY. If not they should communicate with him without delay. The main thing is to have a good advertisement in the DIARY of all goods handled by retail and wholesale chemists and druggists, as the opportunity is too valuable to neglect.

Summary.

THE N.Z. PHARMACY BOARD is photographically depicted on p. 740.

A SIMPLE WAY of making camphorated oil is described by Mr. George Roe (p. 737).

DR. POYNTON'S IDEAS on infant-feeding are further epitomised in a note on p. 722.

AN OXFORD EIGHT has rowed into our pages this week. It is an ambassadorial crew (p. 737).

MORE than a score of chemists have this week attained or are trying to secure municipal honours (p. 709).

THE C.O.D. PROPOSAL is the principal local association topic at present, and there is also much doing outside. See p. 708.

MESSRS. J. E. MARCHANT, C. E. FORTH, AND F. E. TURNER are the new members of the Natal Pharmacy Board (p. 742).

KAROO BUCHU has been identified as the leaf of *Diosma succulenta*, var. *Bergiana*, and it is contrasted on p. 737 with ordinary buchu.

NEW REGULATIONS regarding the sale of morphine in the Straits Settlements are felt to be rather stringent upon chemists (p. 722).

THE SPIRIT COMMITTEE met for the first time on Wednesday, and arranged the order of the inquiry, which is not to be open to the Press (p. 727).

THE SOUTH AFRICAN imported tincture fiasco is again referred to by our Cape correspondent, who now gives the reasons why the Cape Treasurer's scheme failed (p. 742).

A REPORT of the further proceedings in the Spurious Beecham case in New York is given on p. 741. Mr. Joseph Beecham stated in evidence that there is nothing like capsicum in the pills.

A NORTHAMPTON CHEMIST has been charged with selling deficient tr. quinine, and in spite of the pharmaceutical Local Secretary appearing for the prosecution the case was dismissed (p. 724).

BISMUTH OXYNITRATE, cadmium bromide, and zinc carbonate were in the last Corner for Students "salt" sent out. Mr. J. W. Bayley (Brighton) and Mr. T. W. Edwards (Sunderland) have secured the prizes (p. 706).

MR. J. P. GILMOUR, of Glasgow, advocates a special examination for assistants to chemists and druggists, and that a modified one should be available for those who entered the trade before the Wheelton decision (p. 738).

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE is to meet in Brighton on July 24, 1905. The Local Committee has lit on the novel idea of issuing a circular in January telling of the attractions of the Queen of the South and the advantages of the B.P.C. (p. 739).

THE QUESTION, Is camphorated oil liable to decomposition? has been further discussed before the South-West London Magistrate. The prosecution say though olive oil becomes rancid camphorated oil does not; the defence are proving the contrary (p. 723).

CRUDE IODINE has been suddenly advanced 1½d. per oz., and the iodides and preparations follow. Chloral hydrate is 6d. dearer, chloroform is 2d. lower, and eucerie is much cheaper. Cod-liver oil is firmer and quinine is easier. Opium maintains the firm tone met with last week. A first-hand auction of drugs was held on Thursday, and is reported on page 733.

THE NORTH BRITISH BRANCH of the Pharmaceutical Society, at an Executive meeting held last week, resolved that the Council of the Society should have disciplinary powers with the view to removing from the register of chemists and druggists those found guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect (p. 738). We demur to the present statutory powers being so amended (p. 721).

A FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZES have been instituted for students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, to be awarded as the result of a competitive examination in elementary chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, dispensing, and business knowledge. The scholarship is worth 50%, and is tenable in any well-known school of pharmacy. There are four consolation prizes of 5%, one for each country. Full particulars are given on p. 720 and p. 725.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, is going about a lot just now. Our cartoonist caught him at Leeds (p. 718), where he told the chemists assembled that a one-qualified-director company clause will be accepted, and he wants everybody to join the Society, so that he may be able to say it represents the whole trade (p. 713). We say on p. 721 that it does, and that it gets more than 10,000% a year in fees for the job. What does Mr. Robinson want another 10,000% for?

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on September 28 consisted of equal parts by weight of bismuth oxynitrate, cadmium bromide, and zinc hydroxycarbonate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is

Bi	...	...	...	...	24.3
Cd	...	...	...	...	13.8
Zn	...	...	...	...	19.1
NO ₃	...	...	...	...	7.2
Br	...	...	...	...	19.6
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	5.8
O	...	...	...	...	1.9
OH	...	...	...	...	6.6
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	1.7
					100.0

Samples of the powder were distributed to thirty-one students, and twelve reports were sent in for examination.

All of our correspondents were successful in detecting the presence of bismuth. The failures in the detection of the other constituents of the powder were: (a) Metallic radicals—Cadmium, 6; zinc, 6. (b) Acid radicals—Nitric, 5; hydrobromic, 8; carbonic, 4. Seven students failed to observe the evolution of water, which took place to a small, but distinctly noticeable, extent when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

The exercise now reported upon was of a comparatively simple kind, and did not involve any serious analytical complexity. Amongst the inaccuracies into which some of our correspondents fell, there were several which were mainly due to the neglect of certain necessary precautions that have been referred to more than once in this column. Some of these may be mentioned again.

The omission to dilute with water, prior to passing hydrogen sulphide through the solution prepared from an unknown substance by the aid of concentrated hydrochloric acid, occasionally leads to serious error. In the present instance, several students employed (quite unnecessarily, by the way) the concentrated acid in preparing a solution, and then, apparently without adequate dilution of the solution, proceeded to pass hydrogen sulphide through it. The result was that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the cadmium and a considerable part of the bismuth escaped precipitation as sulphide and passed through into the filtrate, to give rise to confusion at a subsequent stage. The failure to detect cadmium arose in several cases from this cause. One or two students easily detected the presence of bismuth in the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate, and then, having done so, passed on to subsequent groups without making any search for cadmium.

The widespread, but erroneous, belief that silver bromide is insoluble, while silver chloride is soluble, in 1-in-20 ammonia solution is responsible for many mistakes. It is quite true that silver bromide is very much less readily soluble in this reagent than silver chloride is, but it is by no means insoluble in it. Careful examination has shown that the method based upon this difference can be used to obtain broad indications, which occasionally may be of some service to the skilled analyst, but that as a delicate means of separation it is absolutely misleading and worth-

less. The almost universal employment of the method by pharmaceutical students would seem to indicate that the majority of their teachers are content to recommend it, in spite of its inherent defects, rather than use a method which, if slightly more troublesome, at least possesses the merit of being reliable. The deplorable frequency with which the method gives rise to easily avoidable error is a sufficient reason for its entire abandonment.

The recognition of a nitrate in the presence of a bromide called for some delicacy of treatment, and was carried out in a few instances in a quite satisfactory manner. The evolution of brown fumes which took place when the powder was heated in a dry tube led some students to suspect the presence of a nitrate and others to suspect that of a bromide, and the majority tested for one only of these constituents, overlooking the possibility of bromine and nitrogen peroxide being evolved together. Students should be particularly careful not to assume, because one constituent has been found which appears to account for an observed reaction, that another constituent which might give a somewhat similar reaction is absent.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to JOHN W. BAYLEY, 37 Buckingham Road, Brighton.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

T. W. EDWARDS, 3 Rosslyn Terrace, Sunderland.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

J. W. Bayley (1st prize)	...	81	C. W. R.	...	...	...	51
T. W. Edwards (2nd prize)	...	77	Cujus	...	...	...	50
A. M. Redwood	...	76	A. B.	...	...	...	40
Keiro	...	69	Nemo	...	...	...	32
Mignon	...	64	Nemo	13
Alex. T. Hope	...	51					

2. Correspondent who is qualified:

Danwer	£1
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W. EDWARDS.—Solution of ammonia, 1 in 20, is not without solvent action on silver bromide. The precipitate which you took to be silver chloride really consisted of silver bromide which had been dissolved by the dilute ammonia. This supposed test for detecting chloride in presence of bromide is a highly delusive one, and is quite unfit for employment in delicate analytical work.

A. M. REDWOOD.—If you did not boil off the hydrogen sulphide from the filtrate from the bismuth and cadmium sulphides, the addition of ammonia in excess should have produced a precipitate of zinc sulphide: if you did boil it off, you ought to have mentioned the fact in your report, so that the failure of ammonia to produce any precipitate should be explicable. The powder did not contain an iodide, and we have not been able to obtain any reaction for sulphate.

KEIRO. Contrary to your experience we found the brown vapours evolved when the powder was heated to possess a very pungent odour. You seem to have been led astray as regards chloride and bromide by the widespread misconception that silver bromide is insoluble in ammonia. See the general remarks and the reply to T. W. Edwards above.

MIGNON.—Having obtained some indication of the presence of zinc or manganese, it is unfortunate that you did not follow the matter up, since you could scarcely have failed to detect the zinc. The wording of your report leaves it uncertain whether you did or did not detect the presence of a carbonate—a species of ambiguity which you will do well to avoid in any future report.

ALEX. T. HOPE. We find it difficult to escape the conviction that you supposed the powder to contain arsenium, and evolved reactions to coincide with that supposition. At any rate, the powder did not give an arsenium film, insoluble in nitric acid and soluble in hypochlorite solution; it did not yield a yellow sulphide, soluble in ammonium carbonate;

and it did not yield hydrogen arsenide when treated with zinc and sodium hydroxide.

C. W. R.—It is inadvisable to employ concentrated hydrochloric acid to dissolve an unknown substance unless it has proved insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, which was not the case in the present instance. Having detected bismuth in the original precipitate of sulphides, you appear to have ignored the possible presence of other metals, and as a result you missed the cadmium.

CUTS.—See the second sentence of the reply to "C. W. R."

A. B.—It is only in a few special cases that a solution to be tested for acid radicals can be prepared advantageously by boiling the original substance with potassium hydroxide in preference to sodium carbonate, and the present mixture was not a case of the kind. The examination for acid radicals is the specially weak part of your analysis.

NEMO.—The yellowish appearance of the hydrogen sulphide filtrate was most likely due to the presence of some finely divided precipitate of cadmium sulphide. The presence of a yellow turbidity at this stage should have directed your attention to the probable presence of cadmium.

XENON.—Your forgetting to test for cadmium before throwing away a filtrate which, as it happened, contained that metal, was particularly unfortunate. We are disappointed at finding so many inaccuracies in your neatly drawn-up report. Try the effect of practising on a mixture similar to this month's exercise, prepared by yourself.

DANWER.—We recommend you to make a study of the methods for distinguishing silver chloride, silver bromide, and mixtures of silver chloride and silver bromide. See also the general remarks and the replies to T. W. Edwards and "Keiro."

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The King has intimated to the Sanitary Institute that it may henceforth be known as the "Royal Sanitary Institute."

Mr. J. J. Shawyer, chemist and druggist, has been appointed chemist to the Swindon Hospital Board for the ensuing half-year.

On October 19, Mr. Joseph Brown, chemist, with Messrs. C. M. Harris (Limited), was thrown from a horse near his residence at Trevia, Camelford, and seriously injured.

The house of Mr. W. J. Jones, a manufacturing chemist, at Hampstead, was looted during his absence last week, a quantity of "very valuable drugs" being spoiled by the raiders.

Considerable sensation has been caused at Kingsbridge, Devon, by the discovery of a quantity of carbolic acid and naphthalene in a storage-tank destined for the water-supply of the town.

Mr. J. Flemons, pharmaceutical chemist, of High Street North, Dunstable, sustained damage to the extent of about 200*l.* by a fire which occurred in a store-room at his premises on October 15.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Eggleston Burrows, of Northbourne, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, and Miss Mary Willis, of Soham, Cambs, will take place on Saturday morning, October 29, at St. Paul's Church, Hampstead.

At the Marylebone Police Court on October 21, Albert Edward Barraud (32), a carman, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for embezzling 2*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, received on behalf of his employers, the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W.

At Stratford on October 22, Guy Harold Addison (21) was fined 20*s.*, and 14*s.* costs, or seven days' imprisonment in default, for attempting to obtain a camera, value 1*l.* 1*s.*, with intent to defraud Boots, Cash Chemists (Limited), 285 High Road, Leyton.

At the Workington County Court on October 20, on the application of Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), wholesale chemists, Manchester, a committal order was made against Mr. G. D. Paterson, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Pow Street, Workington.

The sale of the Marquis of Anglesey's effects at Anglesey Castle on October 20 included twelve cures for sea sickness, hundreds of bottles of perfumes, violet-waters, embrocations, cod-liver oil, and cough-mixture, with scores of boxes of ointment, lip-salve, face-paints and face-powders.

At Farnham, on October 20, Austin Atkinson Hamstock, chemist's assistant, pleaded guilty to stealing drugs to the value of 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the property of Mr. Thomas Read, chemist and druggist, by whom he had formerly been employed, and was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon.

At Westminster Police Court on October 20, two men, named Fuller and Rooney respectively, were remanded on a charge of burglary at the shop and residence of Mr. Keene (Headlands & Co.), homœopathic chemist, 68 Fulham Road, S.W. Prisoners were discovered in the shop by Mr. Reginald Keene, a son of the prosecutor.

At the monthly meeting of the Penrith Urban Council last week, Mr. Marriner asked if the Council had no power to stop the free distribution of samples of patent medicines. Holding up an envelope containing four dinner-pills, he said that a little girl had opened a similar envelope and had fed the baby with the contents.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on October 25, Rupert Orlando Arthur Fyson (29), described as a chemist (but whose name does not appear on the register of chemists and druggists), was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for obtaining glue to the value of about 120*l.*, by false pretences, from the Grove Chemical Company, of Wigan.

At the Kingston County Court on October 25, Mr. John O. Stringer, chemist, of 20 Thames Street, Kingston, sued Mr. W. Batchelor, of Acre Road, Kingston, a cycle-maker, for 20*l.*, the amount of his deposit-money paid in respect to a tricar. The case was adjourned so that an independent arbitrator could examine the car, which Mr. Stringer alleged to be defective.

At the opening meeting of the Ashmolean Natural History Society of Oxfordshire, the Treasurer (Mr. G. Claridge Bruce) exhibited a specimen of *Physospermum commutatum* which had been found in Beccles by Mr. R. Sherrin. Hitherto it had only been known from Cornwall and Devon. He also exhibited a new variety of the Oxford ragwort (*Senecio squillidus* var. *leioarpa*) from Didcot, which has the fruits glabrous, not hairy.

At Bow Street, on October 21, Cecil Lamb was again remanded on a charge of embezzling money belonging to Messrs. Coe & Scott, manufacturing chemists, Great Russell Street, W.C. He was originally charged with attempting suicide, but that charge was withdrawn on its being ascertained that a white powder found on prisoner, and thought to be poisonous, was quite harmless, the chemist who supplied it having suspected the purpose for which it was intended.

At Ruthin on October 24, Joseph Henry Parry, labourer, was sent to prison for six weeks' hard labour for placing a quantity of chloride of lime in the River Clwyd. Defendant obtained four 1-lb. tins of chloride of lime from Mr. Rouw, chemist. Subsequently he was seen with a sieve, picking up dead fish. Evidence was also given by Mr. T. J. Roberts, chemist, to the effect that the defendant offered him a quantity of fish for sale, each of which had died from the effects of chlorine poisoning.

A girl of thirteen, named Harley, has been sent to a reformatory for five years by the Torquay Magistrates for stealing a hospital-box from the shop of Mr. Douglas, chemist, Victoria Parade, Torquay. It was stated that the girl was the leader of a band of little boys, who, acting upon her instructions, stole money-boxes from several shops in the town, and whenever a box was secured the band met at an appointed place and shared the proceeds. A box was also stolen from Mr. Rendall, chemist, Fleet Street, Torquay.

The Gosport and Alverstoke Urban District Council have accepted the following tenders: The Sanitas Company: Crude sanitas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; sanitas powder, 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; permanganate of potash, 1*l.* 19*s.* per cwt. Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co.: Carbolic acid, 50-per-cent., 9*d.* per gal.; carbolic powder, 15-per-cent., 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton. United Alkali Company (Limited): Chloride of lime, 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co.: Izal powder, 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; izal fluid, in 40-gal. casks, 3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; soda ash, 10*s.* per cwt. The Killgerm Company (Limited): Killgerm fluid, 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal.; Killgerm powder, 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

C.O.D.

The Secretary of the P.A.T.A. informs us that reply-paid postcards were sent to the 155 members of the Manufacturers' Section of the P.A.T.A., and that, to the query "Are you in favour of the Council urging the Postmaster-General to abandon the proposed introduction of the C.O.D. System?" seventy-six replies have been received. Of these, forty-two were in favour and thirty-four against. It has been decided, in view of the largeness of the minority, and of the fact that the majority do not constitute even a third of the total membership of that Section, that no action shall be taken in the matter.

A leading article condemning the system appears in a recent issue of the "Penrith Observer." The arguments in the "Observer" have been brought to the notice of the P.M.G. by Mr. T. W. Townley, pharmaceutical chemist, Keswick, who has further asked Lord Stanley whether the consent of Parliament is necessary before the system can be introduced. Mr. Townley has likewise explained how easily the C.O.D. system may be used to nullify the Pharmacy Act, by facilitating the supply of poisons to unknown persons by post.

In the annual report of the committee of the Wolverhampton Tradesmen's Association it is stated that local members of Parliament have been very strongly impressed with the views held by tradesmen against the system. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary of the Association waited upon Sir Henry Fowler, and after discussing the matter at great length, Sir Henry finally gave permission to say that he was strongly against the proposal. At a general meeting of the members of the Association the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That this meeting of Wolverhampton tradesmen strongly disapproves of the proposed "cash-on-delivery" system, believing that the necessity for such a system does not exist, and that, if adopted, it would prove inimical to the interests of provincial traders and the public generally, and a costly experiment to the Post Office.

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to the Postmaster-General, to the Secretary of the National Chamber of Trade, and to the local parliamentary representatives.

The adverse views of local shopkeepers are summarised in a letter to the "Times" of October 26 by Mr. J. F. L. Rolleston, M.P. for Leicester. It is submitted that there is no sign of any demand whatever on the part of the public for the change; that the inconveniences likely to arise are minimised and the benefits likely to accrue exaggerated. The shopkeepers' attitude towards the proposals is one of uncompromising hostility, and Mr. Rolleston hopes that those, like himself, who represent shopkeeping constituencies may adopt a like attitude.

Analysts' Reports.

The only sample of drugs taken in Stoke Newington during the past quarter was a medicine dispensed from a prescription, and the analyst could find nothing wrong with it.

The public analyst of Kensington reported on October 24 having examined eleven samples of cod-liver oil taken under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. One sample was inferior, but actual adulteration could not be certified.

The Bradford city analyst's report shows that during the quarter ended September 30, 167 samples were submitted and examined. Of the 36 drugs, no fewer than 14 (about 39 per cent.) were found to be either of doubtful quality or adulterated. Two cream of tartars contained over $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of lead each per lb. A sample of paregoric yielded only three-fourths of the B.P. quantity of morphine. A sample of vinegar of ipecacuanha gave only a fourth of the B.P. percentage of alkaloids, and was somewhat deficient in acetic acid; one of vinegar of squill showed a deficiency of three-tenths the official proportion of acetic acid. The nine doubtful drugs included three carelessly prepared compound liquorice-powders, two cream of tartars and one seidlitz-powder with very small amounts of lead, and one citric acid, and one tartaric acid, also with small but appreciable quantities of lead. One sample of glycerin contained $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of arsenic per lb., and in this particular did not conform to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. In reference to his finding of lead in baking-powder samples the city analyst makes the following observations:

As baking-powder is so extensively used as a food-adjunct, it is very undesirable that lead should form part of its composition. The lead in the baking-powders, and in some of the drugs, seidlitz-powders, cream of tartars, etc., comes from the tartaric acid, which seems to be made either with oil of vitriol containing lead or by the partial use of leaden apparatus. In extenuation of the offence of using such tartaric acid, I may state that very little of the lead-free substance appears to be made, as I have not been able to obtain any myself for experimental purposes. The makers of tartaric acid should have their attention called to an impurity which may cause considerable inconvenience to clients innocent of any guilty intention in using their product.

[This last statement requires the analyst's reconsideration. There is plenty of commercial tartaric acid in the market containing so little lead that for baking-purposes it must be considered negligible.—EDITOR.]

Bivalvular.

The Oyster Feast which the Mayor of Colchester (Mr. E. H. Barritt, Ph.C.) gave last week will be memorable as the first held in the fine new Town Hall of this ancient city, and as commemorating in a measure the tercentenary of Dr. William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, who discovered magnetism. Mr. Barritt acquits himself well as a chairman, speaking clearly and forcibly. He had on his right Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., and on his left Sir Norman Lockyer, with other distinguished county gentlemen and members of Parliament. Among the company were Mr. Carter (Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons) and Mr. J. Slinger Ward (Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward). Sir Norman Lockyer and Professor Silvanus P. Thompson responded for "Science," both speaking of Gilbert's services. The health of the Mayor was honoured, and it was apparent both from the speech of Mr. Round, M.P., and its reception that Mr. Barritt is a popular and highly appreciated citizen.

Lordly Leeds.

The City of Leeds Searcroft Hospitals, recently opened, are the most sumptuous buildings of the kind in the Kingdom. Among the little luxuries of the place are aerated-water syphons specially made for the hospitals by Messrs. Barnett & Foster (Limited). The syphons are stamped on the metal tops with the Corporation arms, and the glass is sandblasted "Fever-ward," "Diphtheria-ward," "Enteric-ward," "Staff," and "Smallpox," so that syphons from one hospital cannot by any chance be mixed with those from another. The annexed sketch shows the style of the syphon. The Leeds Corporation have done everything about the hospitals regardless of expense, even providing a staff which works out at one person and a fraction for each patient. This all comes out of the rates, but anyhow Leeds can boast of having one of the best appointed series of hospitals in the country.



Birmingham Notes.

Calcium-carbide prosecutions are again to the fore, the cause being lack of proper fire-resisting receptacles for storing this chemical.

A new lunatic asylum, at a cost of a quarter of a million sterling, has been erected by the City Corporation at Hollymoor to accommodate 604 inmates. The dispensary and medical quarters are being fitted in the most approved style.

Professor Windle is leaving the University for Queen's College, Cork, as President. He came to Birmingham twenty-two years ago, and has met with marked success as a teacher of anatomy. He was formerly professor of botany at Queen's College, Dublin.

"In consequence of the ladies and gentlemen of Birmingham using the leaves of the beautiful mammoth *Victoria Regia* lily in the local Botanical Gardens as ashtrays for cigarette-ends and matches, the plant is not doing as well

as could be wished." For this the "Sporting Times" is responsible.

At a certain swell café last week a group of pharmacists were observed in eager conversation. Representatives of all wings of the craft were there and it is understood that their business was arrangement of the programme for the coming session. The words "president," "London," "Robinson," and "address" seemed much louder than others.

For the Civic Good.

The following have been elected unopposed as members of local Town Councils:

Mr. E. A. Hirst, manufacturing chemist, Leeds.
Mr. J. H. Collins, chemist and druggist, Mansfield.
Mr. L. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Sunderland.
Mr. J. D. Rose, chemist and druggist, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
Mr. W. Giles, chemist and druggist, Wallsend-on-Tyne.
Mr. W. H. Keys, chemical manufacturer, West Bromwich.

Mr. F. A. Willcock, chemist, Wolverhampton.
Among the candidates nominated for Preen Town Council is Mr. W. J. Tudor, chemist and druggist.

Mr. Thomas Dryden, chemist and druggist, has been nominated for election to the Swansea County Council.

Mr. Philip R. Lewis, chemist and druggist, has been nominated for election to the Carmarthen Town Council.

Mr. Chas. Henry Griffiths, chemist and druggist, has been elected unopposed to Droylsden Urban District Council.

Mr. W. Sambrook, pharmaceutical chemist (retired), offers himself for re-election on the Monmouth Town Council.

Mr. Benjamin John, chemist and druggist, of Davies & John, chemists, Bath, is to be Mayor of Bath for the ensuing year.

Mr. A. Sidney Campkin, chemist and druggist and member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, is to be Mayor of Cambridge for the ensuing year.

Mr. F. G. Foster, chemist, Lake Road, Landport, is to be returned, unopposed, to the Portsmouth Town Council. Mr. H. W. Blackadar is candidate in another ward.

Steps are being taken to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Councillor J. G. Agar, chemist and druggist (see page 727), on the Mansfield Town Council.

Two chemists are seeking election on the Town Council at Maidstone—Mr. A. E. Rowcroft, chemist and druggist, 66 Week Street, and Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist, 43 Gabriel's Hill.

As no candidates have been nominated for the forthcoming November election Mr. G. Claridge Druce, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, and his colleagues, will be returned without opposition for the South Ward, Oxford.

Mr. D. T. Evans, chemist and druggist, High Street, Margate, is seeking municipal honours. At present the only representative of pharmacy on the Margate Corporation is Alderman E. S. Wootton, J.P., chemist and druggist, of High Street, an ex-Mayor.

Mr. Alfred Ream, senior Alderman of King's Lynn, has announced his intention to retire from the Town Council where he has had a seat for twenty years. Mr. Ream was born at Wisbech St. Mary, where his father was a farmer; he was trained as a chemist and druggist under Mr. Battle, of Lincoln, and commenced business on his own account at Market Rasen. At the end of fourteen years' successful trading he began negotiations for a partner, which ended in a lawsuit that extended over eighteen months and resulted in a verdict in his favour for 1,750*l.* as damages for breach of contract. In 1871 he took a business at King's Lynn, which he sold a few years ago, and he is now owner of the Corporation Brewery at Doncaster and the Stamford Lime Company's works. Mr. Ream was Mayor of Lynn in 1892, and had been an Alderman since that year. He is Chairman of the Burial Board, member of six Corporation committees, and is also a magistrate, a municipal charity trustee, Income-tax Commissioner, and has also been a governor of the grammar-school.

Notts Chemists' Athletic Club.

About fifty members of this club assembled at the Maypole Hotel, Nottingham, on Thursday evening, October 19,

on the occasion of the second annual supper and smoking-concert, Mr. T. Wilson (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. A. Middleton, W. Brinson, G. J. R. Parkes, E. S. Laver, W. Lee (Captain), E. E. H. Turton (Vice-Captain), T. Freeman, W. Ashby, Royce, T. L. Beverley (Treasurer), and H. C. Prince (Hon. Secretary). The toast of "Success to the Club" was proposed by Mr. Laver, and Mr. H. C. Prince, in replying, said that during the last season there had been an improvement in their performances in the field, and the membership had not deteriorated in any way. Mr. Cartledge had succeeded in obtaining the premier position in the batting averages, and Mr. Henstock had outdistanced all others in the bowling department. The finances of the Club were in a sound condition. He thanked the donors of prizes, and also those employers who had at personal inconvenience relieved their assistants of part of their duty in order that they might be able to play. Later in the evening the President presented Mr. Cartledge with a bat, Mr. Henstock with a ball, and Mr. Prince with leg-guards. An admirable musical programme was contributed by Mr. Ben Young, Mr. H. R. Clarke, Mr. J. Dafit, Mr. W. Brinson, and Mr. Meakin.

The Casualty-cupboard.

At Bow Street on October 24, Dr. Richard Blackburn Gorsuch (42), of Stratford, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Dr. F. J. Pearce, acting house physician at Charing Cross Hospital, said that on October 19 the prisoner went to that institution and stated that he had taken 3 oz. of digitalis. As that quantity of poison would be sufficient to kill several people, the witness was inclined to doubt his statement; but he administered the usual antidotes. He went to the door to speak to a porter and on looking round he saw the prisoner trying to drink from a bottle containing strychnine, which his wife was struggling to get from him. The bottle was taken from him, and more antidotes were administered; but the prisoner did not appear to have taken any of the poison. In reply to the Magistrate, the witness said the prisoner was treated in that part of the hospital usually reserved for people who had met with accidents; and he appeared to have taken the bottle of strychnine from a cupboard there. The Magistrate remarked that it was a dangerous thing to leave lying about. The witness said someone had apparently gone to the cupboard, and left it unlocked. The prisoner, being a medical man, probably knew more about the place than most people. The prisoner told the Magistrate that he had been suffering from overwork for some little time. On October 19 he was confused in his mind, and thought he had taken some digitalis. As he felt very nervous about it, he went to the hospital. The prisoner was remanded.

Sheffield Notes.

The expenses of Mr. J. M. Furrass, chemist and druggist, in the by-election in St. Philip's Ward, in which he was defeated, have been returned to the Town Clerk at the sum of 26*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, though late in commencing their winter programme, are evidently bent on making up for lost time. On Wednesday a meeting of the Council was called for 7.30 o'clock; a meeting of the Executive Committee *re* the visit of the B.P.C. for 8.15; and the annual meeting for nine o'clock—not a bad start for the session.

There are two points which other societies who have trouble to keep the balance on the right side of the cash account might note in the Council's report—a profit of 16*l.* 5*s.* on the annual ball and the fact that, notwithstanding their generosity in presenting each visitor with a souvenir of the B.P.C. meeting, the Executive Committee are able to announce a substantial amount in hand.

The Public Health Committee of the Rotherham Town Council have recommended the appointment (subject to the Local Government Board's approval) of Mr. George Egerton Scott-Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S. (of Messrs. Alfred H. Allen & Partners, Sheffield), as borough analyst, from December 1 next on the following terms: A fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* for each sample analysed, 2*l.* 2*s.* a quarter for the returns submitted by him under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for attendance to give evidence in court.

The annual report of the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, which has just been issued, shows among the casualty patients 63 cases of poisoning. The return of medical in-patients shows 32 poisoning cases including three brought in dead, but of the remaining 29 only three died—two out of three cases of carbolic acid and the other hydrochloric acid. Opium easily heads the list with 7 cases, carbon monoxide following with 4, there being 2 each of paraffin, alcohol, ptomaines, and ammonia. The remaining cases were mercury, calamine, liniment, boric acid, chloride of lime, and one poison unknown.

The Week's Poisonings.

Three of the eleven poisonings that have taken place during the week were misadventures. At Gateshead an infant died from morphine-poisoning. The mother had been in the habit of taking a cough-mixture containing morphine, and the child imbibed a fatal quantity in the mother's milk.—At Birkenhead Mrs. Porter was given by mistake a tablespoonful of an aconite liniment in place of a mixture. She died within an hour.—The other misadventure was at Liverpool, where Patrick Hogan, a public-house manager, drank a solution of oxalic acid in mistake for lemonade.—George Cox, a Poplar potman, committed suicide by drinking oxalic acid.—Thomas Bullivant, a Britannia-metal worker, at Sheffield, poisoned himself with cyanide of potassium.—Three opium suicides are reported. Jacob Crawford, of Crook, drank a deliberate overdose; Lucy Sanderson, a Sheffield domestic servant, took at one dose a mixture containing twopennyworth each of laudanum, paregoric, aniseed, and peppermint; and laudanum was also taken with fatal results by Arthur Leader, a Gleadless collier.—Hydrochloric acid, the favourite non-scheduled poison, claims two victims this week—Charles Coats, a Mile End bookmaker, and Henry Barwick, a Walthamstow locksmith.—The only other unscheduled poison was salt of lemon, taken by Jennie Charlesworth, of Hough, near Crewe.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Empties Claim.

Mr. White, Sligo, is pressing the *Athy Guardians* for 24l. 10s. for unreturned empties. The Clerk is to look into the matter.

Ringling the Changes.

At Enniskillen Quarter Sessions on October 22, Peter Kirk was sent to gaol for six months for "ringling the changes" in the apothecary's shop of Mr. O. Ternan.

Drug-tender Accepted.

The tender of the Cork Chemical & Drug Company for medical appliances to the auxiliary lunatic asylum at Youghal, co. Cork, has been accepted at 25 per cent. off standard prices.

Chemist's Stock Sold.

In Belfast last week the stock-in-trade, fixtures, and fittings of the pharmacy in Great Victoria Street belonging to Mr. H. R. Rutherford was sold by auction. Mr. Walker, of Sandy Row and Stranmillis Road, secured a large portion of the stock, other consignments going to Mr. Minnis, Saintfield, and Mr. Gorman, Bangor. The fixtures of solid mahogany were keenly competed for. Mr. Donyan, Old Park Road, secured the dispensing-screen for 6l. 15s., Mr. Cole, of Lurgan, the recess-labelled drawers for 5l. per section of thirty-one, also the shelving and the poison-lockers for 8l. The shop-rounds were purchased by Mr. Walker at an average of 1s. 4d. per bottle. Mr. Minnis bought the counter (12 feet) for 4l. 10s. and desk for 2l. 11s. Mr. Thompson (Messrs. William Ward & Co.) the bent-glass counter-case (5-foot) for 4l. 5s. Mr. Rutherford is giving up business owing to continued ill-health.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Perseril.

Dr. Leonard Dobbin has been elected a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Mr. Davidson, chemist, Toll Cross, was an exhibitor in the Industrial Exhibition held in Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

Mr. John D. Hardie, M.A., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, occupied the pulpit in the parish church recently. "Owing to a throat-affection," says a local newspaper, "he is prevented from fulfilling the duties of clergyman, and the country is thus deprived of a preacher of much ability." Mr. Hardie carries on business as a chemist in the village. He passed the Minor in 1898 from the Royal Dispensary School.

Sheriff Campbell Smith, at the meeting of the Dundee Eye-institution, told that when he was a working mason he was an eye-specialist with a very large practice. He picked off "fres" with the point of his knife, and removed dust with a long fair hair from his own head made into a loop and inserted under the eyelid. Perhaps this last will interest chemists who are called upon for first aid in this connection.

Ex-Councillor's Suicide.

On October 26, Mr. W. N. Strachan, ex-Councillor, Montrose, was found on a seat at the Pavilion, suffering from carbolic-acid poisoning. He died about an hour after being discovered. This was the fifth attempt he had made to take his life.

Municipal Chemists.

The following chemists have been nominated for election or re-election to Town Councils:

Mr. D. J. McKinnon, chemist and druggist, Dundee.
Mr. Alexander Walker, The Dispensary, Jedburgh.
Mr. P. Macfarlane, chemist and druggist, Fort William.
Mr. John Pesbles, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy.
Mr. D. McD. Skinner, chemist and druggist, Oban.
Mr. A. G. Laidlaw, Victoria Square, Lockerbie.
Mr. J. C. McCorquodale, High Street, Markinch.

Glasgow Notes.

Owing to continued bad trade, there are many unemployed qualified and unqualified assistants in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

Chemists' shop-hours still tend to lengthen. Even out West the closing-time is now ten, eleven, and in a few cases actually 11.30 p.m.

Mr. F. A. Harper, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at Whiteinch formerly carried on by Mr. J. G. Wright, chemist and druggist. Mr. Wright will continue his business at Partick West.

Several well-known chemists have been invited to accept nomination as candidates for municipal honours, but all have been constrained to decline, and for the same reason—viz., the prior and engrossing claims of business.

Local chemists are busy consulting their recipe-books for preparations denoted by names in the possessive case, for which proprietary rights are not and never have been claimed. Glasgow is likely to be prolific in this respect.

Local shopkeepers are taking federated action, through their respective organisations, to have the Shop-hours (Early-closing) Act applied all over the municipal area. As yet chemists are conspicuous by their absence from this movement.

Contrary to expectation, the British Optical Association is holding its local examination here on October 31 and November 1. Candidates who fail at this examination are to be permitted to enter without additional fee for the examination in February.

Although Glasgow is not likely to suffer seriously from the introduction of the proposed C.O.D. system, local feeling in the drug-trade is strongly against the scheme and is finding expression not only in association resolutions, but also in protests addressed by individual chemists to their M.P.s.

THE new Australian Federal Trade-marks Bill has been passed by the Senate. It is the same in principle as the Home Act, but certain marks which have been in use since January 1, 1901, may be registered, although they do not include the statutory essential features.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE PHARMACIE HOGG in Paris was not offered for sale on October 25, an arrangement having been come to among the vendors to withdraw it.

THE BURGLARY OF A PHARMACY.—The Lyons police arrested on Friday, October 21, in that town, a man named Pierre Guillaud, the accomplice of Cortial, the pharmacy assistant already in custody, who broke into M. Quentin's pharmacy at Batignolles, Paris.

M. AND MME. CURIE, the discoverers of radium, had engaged a Galician, Mlle. Cleonora Stargowski, as governess to their children. The young woman disappeared with a sum of money while the *savant* pair were enjoying a well-earned summer holiday at Saint-Remy-les-Chevreuse. She was arrested last week.

DR. REYNES, the Marseilles doctor who took part in the protest against Dr. Doyen's cancer-serum "at the Surgical Congress" in Paris last week, is related to a former distinguished pharmacist of the old Phœnician city, who was professor at the School of Medicine and Director of the Marseilles Natural History Museum. He died at Montpellier in 1877.

THE PINAUD PERFUMERY.—A few weeks ago a denial was given to the rumour that the well-known perfumery-business of Ed. Pinaud, Paris, was shortly to be turned into a limited-liability company under English auspices. A similar rumour having apparently gained some credence last week, the proprietor of the business, M. Klotz, has again given it a denial.

THE SAINT-CLAR POISONING-CASE.—On Wednesday, October 26, Rachel Galtié, was brought up for trial at the Auch Assizes on the triple charge of poisoning her husband, her grandmother, and her brother. The last-named was a pharmacist, M. Gaston Dupont, by name. The woman, who is only twenty-four years of age, appears to have perpetrated the crimes in the hope of getting money: in the case of her husband and brother by life-insurance policies. As I reported when the prisoner was arrested in September, 1903, the case has taken all the proportions of a *cause célèbre*.

THE RUE DE LA PAIX.—On Sunday last the "New York Herald" (Paris edition) published an interesting series of interviews with all the shopkeepers in the rue de la Paix, Paris, that short but handsome thoroughfare which connects the Place de l'Opéra with the Place Vendôme. It is unique in the world as a business street, being broader and with wider pavements than Bond Street, besides being much shorter. It has been termed the rue du Luxe, and the appellation is not undeserved. The interviews in question include seven firms who have direct interests with pharmacy. The honours of the article are given to the Pharmacie Béral, the well-known Anglo-French pharmacy, on account of the house in which it finds a home being an old building, a vestige of old Paris in one of the most modern streets in Europe. The pharmacy itself is fitted up in pure Empire style, and is much admired by connoisseurs, though some passers-by find the contrast with the new palatial shops near by rather too striking. M. Dethan, however, the proprietor of the business, claims that the original aspect of the premises is partly the reason of his success. It is somewhat due also perhaps to the fact that Béral's has a large Anglo-American connection, and an agreeable English note is given to the pharmacy from the fact that it is the dépôt of Cherry Blossom in Paris. Messrs. Roberts & Co. also receive a well-deserved share of commendation. The proprietor told the "New York Herald" representative that the vogue this fashionable pharmacy enjoys is largely due to the fact that practically everything that is asked for can be supplied. "Unfortunately," he added, "what we suffer from here are the pretensions of the landlords, who force us to pay really exaggerated rents for their premises, and it is the same thing in New Bond Street, in London." He went on to complain of the crowded state of the rue de la Paix with carriages and motor-cars, and the difficulty of customers driving getting to the pharmacy at times, though this evil is not easily remedied. But to Roberts & Co. can be

accorded the palm of being the smartest pharmacy in France, and that is in itself enough to explain an occasional business rush. Guerlain's perfumery, Botot's dentifrice, Fay's perfumery, which includes the agency for Atkinson & Co. (Limited), London, and Marquet, the stationer, who displays an attractive selection of Bayley & Co.'s London perfumery, are all commended by the "Herald," and one firm, M. Loiseau, who received the representative of the newspaper with some want of courtesy, is given the honours of a leading article for his want of business acumen.

Colonial and Foreign News.

AUSTRIAN PHARMACOPEIA.—The new or eighth edition of this work is said to be completed, and it is expected to be published by the new year.

RUSSIAN LIQUID CARBONIC ACID.—The management of the Narsan mineral spring have built a factory for the purpose of extracting carbonic acid from it. The liquefied gas so obtained is said to be of excellent quality.

THE FATHER OF SPANISH PHARMACY.—"El Memorandum" says that Don Francisco Domenech y Maranges died on September 16, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was a doctor of pharmacy, medicine, and surgery.

BACTERIOLOGY FOR PHARMACISTS.—The "Pharmatzevticheski Journal" states that bacteriological classes will be opened in the Chimico-Bacteriological Institute, Moscow, this month exclusively for pharmacists, as past experience shows it to be unsuitable to have both physicians and pharmacists together in this subject.

AUSTRIAN APOTHEKER-VEREIN.—The general meeting of this Society was held at Vienna from October 4 to 6. The question of patent medicines came under discussion, and it was decided that a similar petition to that recently made by the Austrian Medical Chambers for more stringent rules regarding the sale and advertising of them should be formulated by the two Societies and placed before the Minister of the Interior.

ROYALTIES ON SOUDAN GUM.—Until further notice the royalty on gum coming from any part of the Soudan to Egypt is to be 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The following valuation-tariff for the purpose of calculating these royalties is to remain in force until further notice: "Hashab" 50 piastres per kantar, "Gezira" 40 pt. per kantar, and "Tali" 20 pt. per kantar. One kantar equals 99 lbs., and 100 piastres equal 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

THE ITALIAN NAVY invite tenders for about 1,861*l.* worth of red-lead in powder. The tenders will be opened in the Royal Arsenal (Contracts Offices) of Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto on November 12. The conditions of contract may be seen at the Ministry of Marine, Rome, at the Directorates-General of the Royal Arsenal, at the Technical Offices of the Navy, Genoa, and at the principal Chambers of Commerce in Italy. It is *de facto* necessary for foreign firms to be represented by a local agent.

NOTES FROM EGYPT.—Mr. M. J. Aghan has been licensed to practise as a chemist in Egypt.—The new pharmacy regulations are not having a smooth start by any means. The pharmacists of Alexandria took prompt action, several meetings being held. At one convened at the Italian Chamber of Commerce on October 8 M. Ferdinand Muguier presided, and epitomised the new ordinance. He also read a letter from M. Dirlik, Secretary of the Cairo Pharmacists' Society, in which an account was given of an extraordinary meeting of the Society, at which it was resolved to approach Sir Horace Pinching, Director-General of the Sanitary Administration. The meeting was substantially of the same opinion as their Cairo *confrères*, and appointed the following committee to make the necessary arrangements and report: Mr. John MacGregor (President), M. F. Muguier (Vice-President), M. Hourri (Secretary), M. Hazan (Treasurer), and Messrs. Chiara, Anastasiadis, L. di Giovanni, and Fisechis (Councillors). The committee reported to a meeting held on October 15, when arrangements were finally made for approaching Sir Horace Pinching and the authorities at the Ministry of the Interior.

Winter Session.

Association Ballad.

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, foes that lurk
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

XLII. L.C.A. (NORTHERN BRANCH).

Men of Hackney, Hornsey, Highgate,
Men of bold and men of shy gait,
Leave their pharmacies and migrate
Straight to Camden Town;
There the facile Burton
Draws aside the curtain,
Rings the bell,
Proceeds to tell

The future; and for certain
Others follow at his asking
(Mid the Idris syphons basking).
Ne'er the truth or falsehood masking;
Ring the curtain down.

Mild the tone of gentle Holding,
Legislative schemes unfolding,
Plans of comprehensive moulding,
Pharmacy combined;
Schemes so fair and comely,
Born of Foot or Bromley,
Hornby, Page,
With cutters rage,
And put things pat and homely;
Michie, reared on Highland heather,
Edwards, calm in stormiest weather,
With their ropes Camlachie's tether
Round them networks wind.

With the times the subjects vary;
Traps exposed to the unwary;
All of doctors should be chary
Who their drugs dispense.
Lough, the introducer
Of our Bill, we knew, sir,
When we'd gone
To Isling-ton
Our friends to interview, sir;
Thanks to faithful willing workers
We'll expose the poison-lurkers
Who of duty would be shirkers
For convenience.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, October 20, Mr. R. C. Cowley (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance. Mr. W. Garrow and Mr. G. W. Maries were duly elected members of the Association.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

The President pointed out that these communications were always very highly appreciated, and he desired members to bring forward all they could.

Dispensing Iodipin.—Mr. A. S. Buck said he had been dispensing a mixture of 2 oz. of iodipin and 6 oz. of cod-liver oil, and although it had always been a clear mixture one bottle had turned out quite cloudy. Mr. Harold Wyatt thought this might be due to traces of water in the cod-liver oil. Mr. Buck said it was the same oil and the bottle was quite dry. He was under the impression it was due to the iodipin.

Ammonium Hippurate.—Mr. Prosper H. Marsden remarked that he had got an order for this in 1-grain powders, and he asked if anyone had had any experience with it, as it was a fairly new drug. Mr. T. F. Abraham thought it was in use some years ago.

Hamamelis Suppositories.—Mr. A. S. Buck said his assistant in making suppositories containing ext. hamamelidis gr. iij. had used a small quantity of lanolin, and when made with $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of adeps lanae the suppositories were much lighter than when simply made with ol. theobrom. He wondered whether adeps lanae had any effect on ext. hamamelidis. The President thought it had not; and Mr.

H. Wyatt said it seemed a case of an emulsion being formed, and this would account for the lighter colour.

The Secretary announced that a telegram from Budapest addressed to Mr. R. C. Cowley had been received and read: "Best wishes and hope success.—Alton." All present agreed that this was a most complimentary action on the part of Mr. A. Alton, who is a corresponding member of the Association.

Mr. R. C. Cowley said the members would be pleased to hear that Mr. Tharratt's health had considerably improved during his stay at Bournemouth, and he was now getting on satisfactorily.

The Secretary read a letter from the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST which was addressed to the President, asking members to send the names of non-proprietary domestic medicines which are in the possessive case. Mr. Cowley said this was a very important matter, and it was decided that individual members should send a list of the names of such medicines.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. T. F. Abraham proposed that Mr. P. H. Marsden, F.C.S., be elected President for the next year, remarking that Mr. Marsden had done good work for the Association for a number of years. Mr. J. G. Wallbridge seconded, and Mr. H. Wyatt and Dr. Symes supported. Mr. Marsden was elected unanimously, and thanked the meeting for the kind things which had been said about him, adding that he would do his utmost for the Association, and all in his power to keep up the high standard set by the many distinguished men who had preceded him.



THE NEW PRESIDENT.

THE POST OFFICE C.O.D. PROPOSAL.

Mr. T. F. Abraham, in opening the discussion, thought that the scheme if introduced would benefit retail trade, as it had been demanded by certain sections of the public. He thought it would divert a certain amount of trade into other channels, but, on the other hand, he believed that a better class of retail pharmacists would be almost certain to benefit if the proposed system were introduced. Goods would have to be paid for before being delivered, and this would prevent long accounts and bad debts. The objections as to facilities for fraud, difficulties of giving change, delay of mail matter, etc., were simply points for the consideration of the Post Office. He appealed to the members not to go against it unless they were convinced that this course would be best.

Mr. J. G. Wallbridge opposed the system for the simple reason that it would be to the benefit of the large London stores and to the disadvantage of the ordinary retail trader. He also thought it would encourage swindlers and quacks to advertise and to induce the public to buy that class of goods. He read a circular which had been issued by the Birmingham Jewellers' Association showing that various disastrous results would follow the introduction of the scheme.

Mr. H. Wyatt supported the scheme, and thought all the objections had simply been sentimental ones. On the Continent (in France, Belgium, and Switzerland) the system was working with considerable success, and he did not see why this should not be the case here. He proposed to give it a trial if only for a time. He pointed out that in a recent report of Lord Cromer the small-parcel trade of Egypt was stated to be 30,000/., and of this amount 20,000/., went to France on account of that country possessing the cash-on-delivery system.

Messrs. Symes, Shacklady, and Cowley also took part in the discussion.

Two resolutions were defeated by so narrow a majority that it was felt that as opinion was so widely divided the Association should express no opinion.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association.

THE annual meeting was held in the Pharmaceutical Rooms, West Regent Street, Glasgow, on October 20, Mr. J. W. Sutherland (President) in the chair. There was a fair attendance.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President in the course of an address to the members explained that certain members of the committee had decided to cut prices. At a recent meeting the committee decided to assert themselves. Subscriptions had not been asked for during the year, and it was proposed to reduce the subscription from 5s. to 2s. 6d. Mr. Sutherland foreshadowed an active coming year. Several important subjects are to be brought forward. One of these will be the stamping of medicines. In view of the fact that in the Glasgow district they had a large number of articles commonly asked for under the possessive-case name, and as the authorities are now willing to grant concessions, this matter should be looked into. So also with the cash-on-delivery system. He was not in favour of it. He pointed out certain evils which the system might encourage, and argued that it would be to the detriment of the smaller trader. Time and again one heard the statement made that they could not have too many chemists in the country. That being so, everything that prevented a decent living from being made should be, as far as possible, put out of the way, or at least good reason should be shown why a thing which would be detrimental to an important trade like theirs should be adopted. Another subject with regard to which they would require to be very wide awake was the co-operative system. The spread of that movement was having a very prejudicial effect upon the distribution of medicines and proprietary goods in this way—that its members were able to buy on the same terms as the chemists, and in addition to that advantage they got a bonus on their purchases amounting to as much as from 10 to 20 per cent. It was their duty to see whether some means could not be devised to bring about a remedy. Mr. Sutherland proceeded to say he was sorry to see that the display in their windows of cute advertising ideas was on the increase. He was of opinion that the foisting upon the public of certain goods by such means was doing a great deal of harm to themselves. He also touched on the Early-closing Act.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Thomas Dunlop (Secretary and Treasurer) reported that there was a credit balance on hand of 7l. odd. Mr. Dunlop intimated his resignation of his office, and on the motion of Mr. W. L. Currie, a cordial vote of thanks was conveyed to him for his valuable services to the Association since its formation.

OFFICE-BEARERS

were then elected as follows: Chairman, Mr. J. W. Sutherland; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Murchie; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Hart; Executive Committee: Mr. Moir, Crosshill; Mr. Dunlop, Pollokshields; Messrs. James Cockburn and C. T. Cockburn, City; Mr. Gilmour, Govanhill; Mr. Guthrie, Clydebank; Mr. Currie, Dowanhill; Mr. Anderson Russell, Greenock; Mr. Fraser, Paisley; Mr. Mackie, City and Suburbs.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

It was agreed to add a new clause to Rule 4, giving power to the Executive to appoint a committee of three of their number to deal with urgent business arising between meetings. It was also agreed that the Executive shall meet once a month *si opus sit*, and that meetings of the Association will be held in October, January, April, and June. It was also decided to make the annual subscription 2s. 6d.

C.O.D. SYSTEM.

Mr. W. L. Currie thought the Association, as representing a large district, should make a move in this matter.

Mr. Hart was afraid the Postmaster-General would not be influenced much by any arguments they could adduce, seeing he had recently stated that he was considering the public as a whole. There was no question, in Mr. Hart's opinion, that the proposed system is absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. Gilmour remarked that in his opinion the whole thing had been manufactured for business-purposes by certain capitalists who were interested in the freer distribution of their goods, and who had influence with the Government. Unless they in turn would influence the Government, those men would carry their point.

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that the system would lead to much delay in the delivery to the public of ordinary letters and parcels.

Ultimately a resolution was passed authorising the Executive to oppose the system, Mr. Currie and Mr. Hart being instructed to frame the resolution to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General.

POSSESSIVE-CASE NAMES.

Mr. Dunlop (Secretary) read a letter from the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST regarding the Board of Inland Revenue's decision in respect to possessive-case names like Christison's pills, and asking the Association's assistance in compiling a list for submitting to the Board.

of such remedies with evidence from experience that they have always been non-proprietary, that their formulæ have been published, and where; but if the formulæ have not been published to give the formulæ by which they are actually prepared.

Mr. Anderson Russell (Greenock) suggested that it be remitted to the Executive Committee, with an instruction that they should write to representative chemists all over the district, inquiring as to their experience, and asking them in turn to get their neighbours to take the matter up and supply the information desired to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; but, on the suggestion of the Chairman, it was left to the Executive to see what response they would get from the report of the meeting in the trade journals.

Consideration of the attitude which the Association should recommend the trade to take with regard to the Early-closing Act was, owing to the late hour, deferred till a future meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on October 20, was poorly attended, only ten members being present, of whom but two contributed to the business of the evening, the reading of

SHORT PAPERS.

Mr. Matthews, the Recorder in Pharmacy, mentioned some new remedies brought out by the Bayer Company, and stated that the Odol Chemical-works have brought out a tooth-powder which is at present only obtainable on the Continent but will be issued in England shortly.

The President said that this part of the business might be made very useful if assistants asked for out-of-the-way things would mention them to the Recorders.

B.P.C., etc.—Mr. Matthews reported on his visit to the British Pharmaceutical Conference as a delegate of the Association. He said such meetings are more enjoyable than is generally imagined. The discussion that followed turned on the "Imperial Compendium," and in the course of it Mr. Paterson explained that this work is to be a copy of Gray's "Supplement" and somewhat like the "United States Dispensatory."

The Life of the Sponge.—The President (Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough) read an interesting paper on this subject, which was illustrated by diagrams. Scientists, he said, used to place sponges among the protozoa, but now they are classed with the metazoa. Sponges are mere slime animals consisting of translucent masses of protoplasm. Their kingdom is a large one, ranging from tiny incrustations one-twentieth of an inch thick to the great elliptical

masses of the toilet-sponges. The mature toilet-sponge consists of a firm skeleton of lime, flint, or silica penetrated by irregular tubes of varying widths, along the walls of which stretches the jelly substance of the animal in two skins, the mesoderm and the endoderm. Some of the mesoderm-cells develop into sexual cells from which sponge "eggs" are formed. After a time these float out freely as small oval bodies which presently develop a nipple at one end and a row of large spherical cells at the other. By means of these cells they attach themselves to a rock, or a pebble, or a crab's back, and spread, flattening themselves out. Then they begin to build their framework. The nipple is drawn in and converted into a tube, from which branches run all over the sponge, forming the water-system, which is kept in circulation by means of cilia situated here and there in the smaller tubes in order to meet the constant demand for fresh oxygen and food. Sponges also increase by means of budding, and a piece of sponge torn off will grow into a complete sponge—a fact of which advantage is taken by cultivators. Sponges protect themselves by means of barbed and pointed spicules which they build up of lime or flint extract or deposited from the sea. The toilet-sponges, however, build grains of sand and small shells into their structure making them hard and gritty. This, Mr. Lownsbrough said, is the reason why grit is often found in the ordinary toilet-sponge, but the better kinds, as the Turkey sponge, rely solely on their closely woven toughened fibres. Mr. Lownsbrough also described the simpler forms of sponges found round the coasts of England. Subsequently he explained that the toilet-sponge comes to maturity in three years, after which time they do not increase in size, that the texture varies according to local conditions, and that sponges cannot be brought from the Mediterranean to be grown in English waters because of the difference in temperature. This ended the business.

Thames Valley District Chemists' Association.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at Castle Assembly Rooms, Richmond, on Wednesday, October 19, at 8 p.m. Among those present were Messrs. C. J. Palmer (the newly elected President), Alfred Higgs, J.P., G. J. Bunker, O. Davies, J. W. Simpson, J. Parrott, Rex Blanchford, Thomas Evans, T. F. Bowen, J. Dee, G. Harris, Leonard Higgs, W. O. Woolcock, G. L. Austen, T. Turner, and Frederick Harvey (Secretary).

A paper was read by Mr. F. Truman on

UNAVOIDABLE PRESCRIBING

in the routine of a chemist's business. Mr. Truman stated that as a body chemists would be glad if prescribing of any sort was unnecessary, the legitimate business of the chemist being to dispense prescriptions accurately and scientifically. Unfortunately the public exact that the men who handle drugs should know how to use them medicinally. While deprecating the practice of any chemist usurping the rights of the medical man, he felt there are many minor troubles, such as ringworm, warts, etc., which it would be folly for the chemist to refuse to treat or prescribe for, and the chemist could be relied upon to use discretion where to draw the line. The paper called forth a vigorous discussion.

THE C.O.D. POSTAL SYSTEM

was also discussed, and keen interest centred in the debate, the following members taking part: Messrs. Palmer, Higgs, Woolcock, Bunker, Bowen, Dee, and Harvey. Finally a motion put by Mr. Higgs was agreed to, with an addendum conjointly drawn up by Messrs. Higgs, Bunker, and Palmer, which the Hon. Secretary was instructed to send to the Postmaster-General and local members of Parliament. This resolution was as follows:

The members of the Thames Valley District Chemists' Association condemn the introduction of cash-on-delivery postal system for the following reasons:

Firstly. That it would assist persons ignorant and incompetent to advertise and sell under screen of patent-medicine stamp or otherwise so-called specifics for curing disease, many of which are absolutely useless and little short of fraud.

Secondly. The concentration of trade in large centres must of necessity interfere with the prosperity of national life in rural towns, and will in consequence jeopardise the wage-earning facilities of provincial districts.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of the members of the above Association was held at the Park Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday. Mr. D. Anthony presided, and there was a fairly large attendance.

THE C.O.D. SYSTEM.

The President opened a discussion on this proposal, which he objected to because it would drive much business into the hands of big concerns in large centres. Mr. Drane did not agree with this, but Mr. Jabez A. Jones, in a speech of some length, said the system would undoubtedly be a menace to them as chemists. On the other hand, Mr. Blake Benjamin thought in regard to small articles C.O.D. would be beneficial by ensuring that they got the money when the goods were actually delivered. Mr. J. H. Gerh-M contended that the C.O.D. system would not be for the greatest good of the greatest number; departmental stores in London would chiefly benefit. Upon this Mr. Templar Malins asked: What is there in a chemist's shop that people will send to London for? He thought the system would be a good thing; it would discourage credit, and encourage ready-money trade. This Mr. Drane punctuated by remarking that it is what the Civil Service Stores have done. Mr. Hagon, however, regarded the C.O.D. as a subtle attack upon retailers throughout the country, engineered by large advertising houses in London acting in combination with the proprietors of certain magazines who reckoned to get more advertisements if the Postmaster-General fell in with the scheme. After a strong fighting speech, Mr. Hagon concluded by moving as follows:

"We, the members of the Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association, comprising practically the whole of the registered chemists of Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry, beg to enter our protest against the introduction into this country of the cash-on-delivery postal system. This we do for several reasons, the principal being that we consider it will be injurious to the interests of provincial tradesmen generally, and to the advantage only of certain large advertising houses. The argument that it has been in vogue on the Continent for some years carries no weight with us, as it does not necessarily follow that what may suit one country will be beneficial to others. We desire also to point out from our special professional point of view the dangers that must ensue from the possible distribution of patent-medicines through the post. Therefore we trust that your Lordship will not give effect to a proposal which we can but think will be against the best interests of our country.

The Secretary seconded the motion, which was carried with only one dissident.

THE SHOP-HOURS ACT.

Mr. A. Hagon said there seemed to be an impression in some quarters that because the sale of medicines and surgical appliances was exempted from the operation of the Shop-hours Act chemists are ruled out of the Act. But that is not the case. He did not know a chemist in the country who sells only medicines and surgical appliances. They sell so many other things that the Act applied to them as well as to other traders. According to one of the sub-sections, where a special business is carried on in any shop, the shop may be kept open beyond the closing-hour for that business alone; but it seemed to him that if a general order were obtained by the grocers to close at seven o'clock it would not be within their right to sell after that hour anything that pertained to the grocery business, and which is outside medicines and surgical appliances. Photographic materials would come under that category. They could not sell those, and he doubted whether they could sell toilet-requisites. He thought it would be wiser if they fell in with the regular closing-time and left somebody in charge to supply the exceptions; but before they did that it was essential that they should see that other traders shut down. It was not for chemists to take the initiative in the matter, but they should rather follow than lead.

Mr. Jabez A. Jones suggested that when other trades had taken action in regard to hours of closing chemists should meet and discuss their own position. They could control their own trade. This was agreed to.

Society of Chemical Industry.

NEWCASTLE SECTION.

THE opening meeting of the session was held in the Durham College of Science on Thursday evening, October 20, Dr. J. T. Dunn (Chairman of the Section) presiding over a score of members.

THE "SAVILLE SHAW" MEDAL.

for 1904 (the third year of award) was presented to Mr. J. C. Brown, B.Sc., for work done on uranium compounds, and a beautiful exhibit of salts of this metal, prepared by the metallist, was shown. The Chairman remarked that no narrow conditions are imposed upon workers in connection with this prize, nor is original work essential. Much original work is not easily verified, but all the preparations made by the successful metallist had been checked by analysis. Dr. Dunn then gave a short inaugural address, in the course of which he emphasised the need, if the Section is to be successful, of papers of an everyday type. The membership is but small, and matters of daily interest are more profitably treated than more ambitious subjects. He then gave a practical demonstration of the methods of fusion employed in

BRICK, CLAY, AND PORCELAIN TESTING.

showing that the refractoriness of a clay depended upon the amount of alumina present. Clays composed of alumina, silica, and various metallic oxides (lime, magnesia, etc.) varied in fusibility according as the silica and metallic oxides (or fluxing agents) predominated—the higher their proportion compared with the alumina present, the more readily fusible is the clay. Equivalent weights (not equal weights) of these fluxing oxides give corresponding results, and one oxide does not interfere as a rule with the action of another. Standard clays or porcelain cones of graduated fusibility were prepared and placed in an oxygen injector-furnace, with samples of brick or clay, to be examined, and for a fixed time—say, ten minutes—subjected to a temperature considerably over 1,730° C., and the behaviour was noted. By this means approximately correct results were obtained. The furnace, to stand the intense heat of the flame, was lined with calcined magnesia, and thus rendered practically fireproof. Dr. Dunn finds that this is the only means which can be adopted to afford adequate protection at the extremely high temperatures employed. The demonstration was much enjoyed. Mr. N. H. Martin (who with Mr. C. E. Stuart, B.Sc., represents pharmacy on the Section committee) proposed the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Dunn.

Torquay Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the session was held on October 20, at the Pavilion Hotel, Torquay, Mr. W. J. Rawling presiding over an average attendance of members.

Various items of local interest to the trade were discussed. The question of cash-on-delivery by post was debated at considerable length, and eventually Mr. Bourne (Hon. Secretary) was instructed to forward direct to the Postmaster-General a resolution condemning the proposed C.O.D. system.

Several members of the Association have promised to read papers at future meetings, and there is every prospect of the forthcoming session proving useful and interesting.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner of this Association was held on October 20 at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds. There were ninety members and guests present. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. W. Worfolk (President of the Association), and he was supported by Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Councillor Hirst, Mr. G. Ward (Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst), Mr. R. Broadhead (Batley), Mr. Walshaw (Huddersfield), Mr. R. W. Silson (Bradford), Mr. Handford (Harrogate), Mr. N. Pickard (Dewsbury), Mr. J. H. Chaplin (Wakefield), Mr. W. D. Pollitt, Mr. S. R. Mundell, Mr. J. R. Kirk, Mr. F. W. Branson, Mr. Edwin Yewdall, Mr. W. Bowman, Mr. G. Jackson, Mr. F. H. Hollingworth, Mr. T. I.

Preston, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, Mr. A. Hanson (Bradford), Mr. J. H. Beacock (Treasurer), Mr. Day (Dewsbury), Mr. Wood (Huddersfield), Mr. J. W. Fourness, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Blackburn, Dr. Moorhouse, Dr. Woodcock, Mr. F. C. Long, Mr. H. Hebden (Halifax), and Mr. W. T. Castelow (Hon. Secretary).

After an excellent repast the loyal toasts were honoured, and

Mr. Yewdall then proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and, speaking, urged that the Society should take up a test-case on the titles question. He also considered that the members are kept too much in the dark as to the doings of the committees.

Mr. Robinson, in reply, explained that the Council have taken the highest legal opinion as to whether there is any chance of winning a test-case on the titles question, and that opinion is against any hope of success. While the judgment of the House of Lords stands, the Council are advised that they cannot expect to win a case. As regards the work of the Council in committees, the utmost publicity is given except in regard to confidential matters which no one would suggest should be made public. Mr. Robinson then went on to refer to Mr. Martin's remarks at the Conference at Sheffield and said Mr. Martin had been a member of the Pharmaceutical Council for some years and there were people who thought that he (Mr. Martin) fancied that the thistles were growing because he had left the Council. Mr. Martin might be a judge of thistles, but he should remember that thistles might grow in his own garden unless he is careful. The speaker suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should pay the cost of local Associations, and so make the Associations branches of the parent Society in a similar way to the local branches of the British Medical Association. This, of course, could only be done if the Associations wished it, but it would bring them in much closer touch with the Society, and then they could formulate their opinions in their own branches and impress their views upon Bloomsbury Square. In such case he knew no reason why a grant should not be made by the Society to the branches, and they could please themselves whether they supplemented the grant by further subscriptions. He did not forget that there is at present a Federation, but he doubted very much whether the existing Federation was doing all that a Federation ought to be capable of. He wished that they would consider this suggestion, and he should be glad to hear any objections that might be felt. Mr. Robinson next referred to the projected unification of entrance examinations. The Society are in favour of such an examination if it includes Latin. As regards the Pharmacy Bill no advance has been made, and the Government do not, unfortunately, take the same view of the necessity of Clause 7 as the framers of the Bill. There are now three courses open to them. They could leave the clause as it is, they could take it out altogether, or they could modify it. Frankly he did not want to stand still. He wanted to be going on; and when he saw that Clause 7 prevented them from getting on he began to doubt whether or not they ought to stick to it. He was ready to stick to it as being just and right, and to tell Ministers that it is most unfair that having said in the 1868 Act that every person in this business should be qualified they should now say that if seven persons joined themselves together none of them need be qualified. Putting it in that way it is a strong case; but when they came to remember that the present position is that a very large number of persons are now interested in limited-liability companies, including a large number of members of the House of Commons, and that apparently there is not the least chance of the justice of this view being admitted, and of getting that clause through as it stood, it becomes a very important question, deserving the attention of everybody connected with the business, whether they should negotiate now or leave the clause in and see what the House of Commons said. It had been put strongly before him that if they could not get the seven men to be qualified and they could get the Government to agree that at least one man should be qualified who should have charge of the drug department, that might be accepted; and this is a view that is worthy of careful consideration. He asked that the local Associations should think the question over and discuss it among themselves and let the Society know

whether they are of opinion that they should adhere to the clause as it stands or modify it in such a way that they can get the help of the Government.

The toast of "The City and Trade of Leeds" was proposed by Mr. Ward, and responded to by Councillor Hirst. The toast "Kindred Associations" was honoured on the proposition of Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (who spoke at some length in favour of territorial representation and in advocacy of a test-case), and was responded to by Mr. Walshaw and Mr. Silson. The toast of "The Leeds and District Chemists' Association" was proposed by Mr. Pickard, and responded to by the President.

Federation of West Riding Associations.

The annual meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday evening, October 25, Mr. W. Pollard (Wakefield) presiding. There were also present Messrs. Alderman H. Dunn, R. W. Silson, A. Hanson, H. R. Jackson, and H. W. Gregson, Bradford; Messrs. S. N. Pickard and R. Broadhead (Secretary), Dewsbury; Messrs. S. W. Bowness and H. Hebden, Halifax; Messrs. R. C. Walshaw and Akam J. B. Wood, Huddersfield; Messrs. H. B. Billington and W. Rigby, Barnsley; Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, for Wakefield.

At the outset of the meeting the Chairman referred to the death of Mr. A. H. Waddington (Bradford), expressing his high appreciation of his character, and was followed on similar lines by Mr. Broadhead and Mr. Pickard. The minutes and correspondence were then read.

THE C.O.D. PROPOSAL

Mr. Walshaw suggested that some resolution in regard to this matter should be sent to the Postmaster-General. Mr. Pickard was of the same opinion, and moved that a memorial opposing the proposal should be sent. This was seconded by Alderman Dunn, and agreed to.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary, in presenting his report, adverted to the formation of the Federation on September 30, 1902. It was regretted that the Leeds and Sheffield Associations did not join, and their objections were not very convincing. After a reference to the rules and amendments of these, the report stated that the object of the Federation had an elasticity worthy of the highest diplomatic traditions, and the paucity of matters of interest brought before the meetings was surprising. They could scarcely take up co-operative buying, but they had referred that to the affiliated Associations. They had touched lightly but tolerantly upon the protection of prices, the Inland Revenue changes, and other matters. They had supported Clause 7 of the Pharmacy Bill. They were told that the Pharmaceutical Society was as they made it. That this was a conditional statement was evidenced by the recent demand for territorial representation, why should not a federation like this provide its own representative? If other bodies of associations would federate as they had done then territorial representation might be achieved without any dislocation of existing machinery. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society had suggested at Leeds the advisability of local associations changing their status from local associations to branches of the Pharmaceutical Society. The scope and influence of the West Riding Federation warranted the belief that the suggestion was a step into practical politics for which this Association was eminently adapted and in which they might take the initiative.

On the motion of Alderman Dunn, seconded by Mr. Hebden, supported by Messrs. Pickard and Pilkington Sargeant, the report was adopted. Mr. Pilkington Sargeant said he had hopes that one of the Associations would join the Federation before long.

The Secretary also presented the balance-sheet, which showed that, including a balance in hand of 2*l.* 1*s.*, and subscriptions for five associations amounting to 3*l.* 5*s.*, the total receipts were 5*l.* 6*s.*, and that after an expenditure of 2*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* there remained a credit balance of 2*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* The financial statement was adopted on the motion of Mr. Walshaw, seconded by Mr. Hanson.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Pollard was re-elected President, Messrs. Dunn and Rigby Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Broadhead Secretary.

SALE OF SPIRITUOUS MEDICINES.

The Federation considered *in camera* a motion brought forward by Mr. Billington "That the Federation is of opinion that steps should be taken to enforce that portion of the Spirits Act which prohibits others than chemists from dealing in . . . spirituous liquors." Messrs. Hanson, Silson, Pickard, Sargeant, and Dunn took part in the discussion, and in the end, on the motion of Mr. Billington, seconded by Mr. Hanson, the motion was amended as follows:

That an authoritative opinion be obtained as to the legality of the sale of tinctures or other spirituous preparations by persons who are neither chemists nor holders of licences for the sale of such preparations.

Votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

Plymouth Chemists' Association.

At the eleventh annual meeting, held on October 26, Mr. J. Barge, President, occupied the chair. There were also present: Messrs. W. Condy U'Ren, J. Cocks, J. A. Lamble, H. D. Davey, F. A. Spear, F. A. Goodwin, H. M. Morgan, J. G. Netting, J. Davy Turney, D. Hallow, C. J. Park, and F. Maitland (Hon. Secretary).

Messrs. A. Barber, B. J. Fellows, and H. O. Westlake (honorary member) were elected members of the Association.

ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE-SHEET.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. Maitland) presented the annual report, which set forth the work of the Association during the past year and enumerated the advantages that membership conferred.

The balance-sheet, presented by the Treasurer (Mr. F. A. Goodwin), showed a balance in hand of 1*l.* 2*s.*

Both reports were adopted.

OTHER MATTERS.

The question as to whether subscriptions should continue to be collected from honorary members was relegated to a committee.

An alteration in the rules was made to ensure that the Treasurer's financial statement be in the hands of the auditors at least three days before the annual meeting.

SECRETARIAL CONFERENCE.

A letter from Mr. Bremridge was read asking for the attendance of divisional secretaries and others at a meeting to be held in London on November 2. Mr. Park said that while it would be impossible for divisional secretaries throughout the country to attend, any who happened to be in London on that date should avail themselves of the opportunity of conferring together.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

resulted as follows: President, Mr. F. A. Goodwin; Vice-Presidents, Mr. G. Fairweather for Plymouth, Mr. H. D. Davey for Devonport, and Mr. J. Cocks for Stonehouse and district; Committee, Messrs. Condy U'Ren, R. F. Roper, F. W. Hunt, C. J. Park (for Plymouth), Messrs. J. A. Lamble, J. Knight, Perkins (for Devonport), Mr. Doble (for Stonehouse and district); auditors, Messrs. W. H. Woods and H. M. Morgan; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. A. Spear; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Maitland; Messrs. J. Barge, Turney, and C. T. Weary *ex officio* as past-Presidents.

Votes of thanks finished the proceedings.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

A MEETING was held on Thursday evening, October 20, at the residence of the President, Mr. W. H. Gibson, F.C.S., who was in the chair.

There was an animated discussion on the Post Office C.O.D. system, and it seemed to be the general impression that the ordinary chemist would not benefit by it, but rather the contrary—it would be the big stores, etc., who would reap the benefit. Mr. Councillor Yates suggested that one of the greatest objections to the system would be the "sale of poisons" question. It was ultimately resolved to frame a memorandum to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General expressing the opinion of the meeting. Questions concerning the coming visit of the British Phar-

maceutical Conference were discussed and committees formed. By a happy coincidence the meeting was held on Mr. Gibson's birthday, and "the same was signified in the usual manner." A very happy and enjoyable social evening was spent by all present.

Nottingham Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the session was held on Wednesday, October 26, at Calvert's Café, Mr. A. Eberlin presiding. There was a good attendance. A paper on

THE PROPOSED C.O.D. SYSTEM

was read by Mr. D. Ellis, who strongly opposed its introduction by the Postmaster-General, declaring that there is no public demand for it, and that the agitation is engineered by the controllers of large advertising stores. A discussion followed, and a resolution was passed strongly opposing the system, on the ground that it would tend to centralise business in the hands of large London stores to the detriment of provincial tradesmen, and that it was not required by the public in view of existing trade facilities.

East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association.

THE first meeting of the session was held at the Edinburgh Hotel, Hastings, on October 25, the President (Mr. H. Ewbank Smith) in the chair. Mr. Powell was elected a member.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then delivered an inaugural address, during which he said he looked upon local associations as sentinels marking every change or tendency to change that might prove detrimental to the interests of the members, and as a guarantee against the introduction of undesirable elements into their honourable profession. Pharmacy has always held and still holds in the commercial world a more dignified position than other retail trades. It behoves chemists to uphold the honour of their cult and in their local associations determine to follow the best traditions of their calling. In dealing with the C.O.D. proposal Mr. Smith said the impending change would constitute a serious danger to the legitimate interest of retailers. In combating the proposals nothing can help chemists more than continued application to their customers' interests.

Mr. John Smith, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, said the question of the C.O.D. proposals hangs on the point whether retailers are necessary to the community, and he contended that they are. The civic life suffers by supplanting independent traders with stores under managers with only an ephemeral interest in the town's welfare.

Mr. Vint, in seconding, said the present parcel-post and postal-order system is all that is necessary in a country like this, and therefore he considered the new proposal superfluous.

Mr. Rossitter and Mr. Robbins also spoke against the C.O.D. proposals, and, on the proposition of Mr. John Smith, a representation of the views of the Association is to be made to Lord Stanley and to the local members of Parliament.

The Secretary then brought forward the case of Mr. Jefferson, a local candidate for election on the Benevolent Fund, and it was resolved that the Association do all they can to support him with their votes and influence.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

At the annual meeting of the above Society, held at the Montgomery Hall, on October 26, there were present Messrs. G. T. W. Newsholme (President), H. Antcliffe, G. Squire, J. Evans, A.I.C., A. H. Culverhouse, P. Carr, J. Austen, J. T. Appleton, H. G. Williams, R. Dixon, J. G. Jackson, H. M. Hucklebridge, J. B. Pater, J. F. Eardley, F. W. Whitworth, H. D. Douglas, J. S. Oswald, and E. E. Hazlegrave.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Hon. Secretary read the annual report of the Council of the Society, which mentioned that the balance-sheet showed 22l. 2s. 5d. in hand, but this did not include the balance from the annual ball, which was handed over

to the Conference fund. The various social functions and scientific meetings held during the year were reviewed as well as the satisfactory nature of the British Pharmaceutical Conference's visit to Sheffield. From the Conference fund a substantial balance remains. The deaths of Mr. A. H. Allen, Mr. Ward, and Mr. G. B. Owen were noted.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President referred specially to the visit of the B.P.C. He thought they might congratulate themselves on the fact that not only had their work during the year been extremely satisfactory from a local point of view, but also, one might almost say, from a national point of view. They could say without egotism, as it had been said outside, that it was one of the most successful meetings ever held.

The reports were adopted and Mr. Newsholme then moved, and it was agreed, that letters of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Owen in their bereavement.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY.

Mr. Newsholme brought up the question of the C.O.D. system, the object of which on the face of it was to simplify the system of accounts. It looked extremely plausible at first, and they would all like their accounts to be paid in that way, but it could not be done. It might be a good system for the Post Office itself and look well on paper, but they had to look at it from a much broader point of view. The system if brought about would play into the hands of the large advertisers—act in their own trade particularly, but in all kinds of businesses—drapery, fancy goods, and so on. It was an old saying that they were a nation of shopkeepers, and it was to the advantage of the country generally that it should be so. There were a great number of people who could not avail themselves of such a system as this—as, for example, the working-classes in receipt of small wages. The adoption of the system would mean in a short time the ruin of the large number of shopkeepers in the country, and it would be a bad day for England if the whole of the business had to be done by large shopkeepers, limited companies, and stores. The system would make much easier the transmission of quackeries of the wildest kind, and would also facilitate the indiscriminate sale of poisons.

Mr. Newsholme moved that a resolution expressing the views of the society be sent to the Postmaster-General, and this was agreed to; Messrs. Paer, Squire, Hucklebridge, Austen, Carr, and Jackson taking part in the discussion.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The scrutineers then presented their report. Messrs. P. Carr, J. T. Eardley, A. R. Fox, J. G. Jackson, J. B. Pater, J. W. J. Turner, and H. G. Williams were declared elected. These, with Messrs. H. Antcliffe, J. Austen, R. D. Douglas, G. T. W. Newsholme, and G. Squire, will form the Council for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Bertram Simpson, of Meersbrook, and Charles Richards, of 118 South Street, Moor, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Whitworth said he had been asked to inquire whether a proposal to form a football club in connection with the Society would meet with the support of the members, and after some discussion he was asked to formulate a scheme and bring it before the Council at the next meeting.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual dinner of this Association was held at the Hôtel Métropole, Bournemouth, on Wednesday, October 26. The guests of the evening were Mr. R. A. Robinson and Mr. S. R. Atkins. About forty members were present, and the visitors included Mr. R. H. Groves (Blandford) and Mr. Addis (Wimborne). The President of the Association (Mr. E. Worth) was in the chair, and gave the loyal toasts. Mr. J. Toone, in submitting "Success to the Pharmaceutical Society," said in the last few years the Society had been greatly raised in estimation among the chemists of the country, and this he attributed to its basis having been broadened as regards membership. He referred to the difficulties which chemists meet in their business, but explained that these are not the fault of the Society, but of the

judges who interpreted the Pharmacy Act to exclude companies. Mr. Toone also referred to the personal qualifications of Mr. Robinson, the President, especially dealing with the fact that it was he whose final advocacy secured for Minor men membership of the Society.

The toast was well received, and Mr. Robinson, in reply, first referred to the death of Mr. Henry Matthews, who had retired from business and gone to reside in Bourne-mouth. He said Mr. Matthews was very well known in London, and the Society had lost a very kind and excellent member. Mr. Robinson next proceeded to advocate the claims of the Society, appealing to those who are members to try to induce those who are not to join. The reason advanced for this was the same as that given by the speaker at other centres—viz., the need to have all chemists united. He said he was ready to do his best to uphold and endeavour to regain the rights of chemists, if they could, but he could not if he were not supported by the main body of the members. Mr. Robinson then referred to the fact that Bournemouth is a town, like Tunbridge Wells, where physicians write prescriptions and chemists dispense them, commending this arrangement as one in which the two callings are mutually helpful to each other. This, he held, is due in part to the fact that the chemist is now so well-educated a man that he can assist the physician, and he would strive to maintain the technical education of the chemist. He sympathised with what Mr. Idris had said at Sheffield in regard to such mutual relations, and assured the meeting that the Pharmaceutical Council desires to promote the commercial interests of chemists. In illustration of the latter point he mentioned the Council's resolution *re* the C.O.D. proposal, then touched upon the new arrangement between the Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Societies as to the B.P., and invited chemists to help in the matter. Mr. Robinson concluded by touching upon the Shop-hours Act and the Pharmacy Bill.

Mr. Morris proposed "The Visitors," for whom Mr. Atkins responded. The remaining toast was "Success to the Bournemouth Association," which was proposed by Mr. R. H. Groves (Blandford), and responded to by the President (Mr. E. Worth) and the Secretary (Mr. Francis Rose).

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

The committee of this Society met at Belfast on October 26. Mr. J. D. Carse in the chair.

A letter of apology for non-attendance was read by the Hon. Secretary from Sir James H. Haslett, M.P.

THE FUTURE.

The committee decided to meet during the winter on the last Wednesday in the month at 10.30 A.M.

It was arranged to hold the annual smoking-concert on November 30.

It was also agreed to that the annual concert should take place as usual early in January, 1905; and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Shop-hours Act was discussed, but no steps were taken in the matter.

The Law Committee's report was then discussed and the meeting adjourned.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE CENTRAL DRUG-STORES have been opened at 87 Perwick Street, Oxford Street, W.

MR. R. F. IDENDEN, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. J. Partridge at 75 High Street, Barnstaple.

MESSRS. BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS (SOUTHERN) (LIMITED), have opened a well-fitted branch in St. James's Street, Brighton.

MR. S. S. TINGLE has purchased the branch shop of Messrs. S. Savage & Co., chemists and druggists, at Westgate, Bradford.

MR. W. J. TILTMAN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the premises 242 High Street North, East Ham, E.

which he will open as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

MR. W. J. ROWSE, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 25 Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells, formerly carried on by Mr. S. Smith.

THE business of chemists carried on by the executors of the late Mr. F. Hallam, at Barton-on-Trent, will now be carried on under the style of "F. Hallam (Limited)."

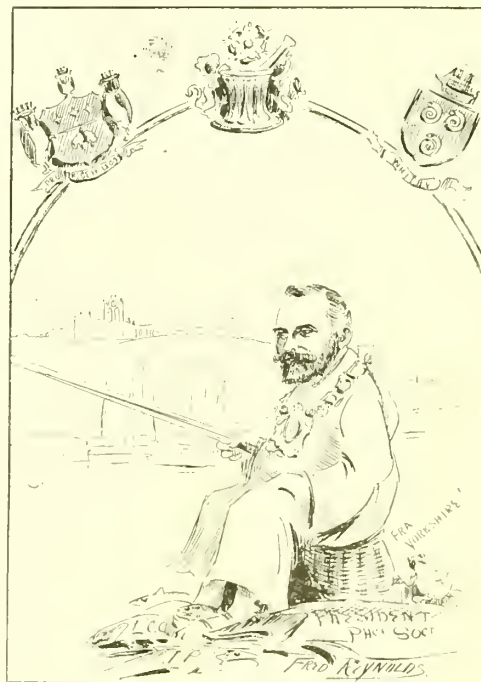
MR. C. N. COLES, chemist and druggist, late of South Mersham, has taken over the business at 804 High Road, Tottenham, formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas McCrindle, chemist and druggist.

MR. ARTHUR OLIVER, of 332 Tatton Street, Salford, has purchased the business of Mr. Arthur Macdonald, chemist and druggist, 11 Eccles New Road, Salford. Messrs. Thomas Tomlinson & Son, Manchester, conducted the valuation.

MR. F. CHAPMAN, Australian and New Zealand merchant, of Hopetoun House, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, E.C., has taken into partnership Mr. James Deekes, who has been connected with him, in this business and that of his predecessors, for about seventeen years. The style of the firm will be "Francis Chapman, Deekes & Co."

MR. GEORGE THOMAS STARKEY, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Senghenydd, near Cardiff, formerly carried on by the County Cash Chemists (Limited). Mr. Starkey, who has had over thirty years' experience in pharmacy, acted as manager for the company for the past two years. The valuation was effected by Mr. Daniel Morgan, of D. Morgan & Co., chemists' valuers, Cardiff.

The Kaleidoscope.



The Fisher of Men.

"Who is the jewelled Fisherman that throws the luring bait,
At fish that bite so warily and slow,
He ne'er can get a nibble and the pale Bloomsburians wait,
With an eager expectation, all aglow?"

"O that," replied the native, "is a Yorkshireman o' note;
He's left them parts, and now, it's my belief,
He's summat oop i' Lunnnon way—I think I've seen it wrote
That he's 'London Council-Canvasser-in-Chief.'"

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Mr. Mair Deplores

"the modern undue trend towards pure commercialism in its uninspiring and unpharmaceutical phases" observed by him in America. At the same time he reports with satisfaction that in the United States the Colleges of Pharmacy are being affiliated with the universities, and that in consequence a higher standard of education will be required of entrants. There is an old-world sort of charm about these comments. There may have been a time, perhaps, when the pharmacy of the college bore some near relation to the pharmacy of the shop and the street in America even as it did in England. How remotely the two have drifted from each other we here hardly admit to ourselves, and it seems necessary to cross the Atlantic to realise it fully. Two or three weeks ago students were congratulated by Professor Crossley on having entered "a great profession," and on becoming associated with the progress of "a great applied science." In a few years many of these same young gentlemen will find themselves in the thick of the pharmaceutical struggle as it may be watched to-day in some of the busy thoroughfares of the Metropolis or of provincial cities. There are several

Hot Corners for Chemists

in London, but I doubt if there is a fierier furnace for them anywhere just now than round about the spot where the Holloway and the Seven Sisters Roads meet. At that point, and within at most a quarter of a mile of each other, half-a-dozen of the keenest cutters in the trade are competing with desperate vigour for public favour. Every pane of their crowded windows carries evidence of a frantic desire to bless North Londoners. Vaseline seems to be the Hougoumont of the battle; 2-oz. bottles are down to 1½d. Seductive placards tempt sane and healthy people to believe that their skin, or their livers, or their lungs, or their bowels need attention; proprietaries at and under cost are ostentatiously proclaimed. All this altruism is emphasised by abundant electric light; and the sandwichmen go about the streets. That is where the great profession, the great applied science of pharmacy, has arrived at this end of the twentieth century.

Reduced Iron

is a medicine which has hardly justified its early promise. The process by which it is prepared was devised by Theodore Quevenne, Chief Pharmacist of the Hôpital de la Charité, Paris, and the pharmacological experiments with it were made by himself and Dr. Miquelard. They believed they were producing an absolutely pure metallic iron, and Quevenne's treatise (*"Action physiologique et thérapeutique des ferrigeneux"*), published in 1854, recorded a number of experiments on dogs, from which it was deduced that this preparation was far more assimilable than any of the salts of iron. In the latter respect reduced iron has fairly maintained its reputation, but its purity has been for a long time by no means free from suspicion. Dusart insisted twenty years ago that 87 per cent. of metallic iron was as pure as it could be obtained; oxides and carbonates of iron were inevitable, while sulphur, arsenic, phosphorus, and silicon were also likely contaminations from the gas employed. Of these sulphur is the most usual and the most objectionable. Certainly the reduced iron of our pharmacies should be

free from arsenic, but it is unfortunate if there is no better way of ensuring this result than the prosecution of a few innocent retailers. On grounds of fair play, as well as for medical reasons, we have now a right to look for information from manufacturers.

The Resolution of Mineral-water Makers

"to oppose any parliamentary candidates, irrespective of politics, who will not vote for the repeal of the sugar-duty" may not look quite ethical, but it is difficult to say precisely where it is defective. The parliamentary franchise has so often been declared to be a sacred trust that we have come to think it almost impious to let our votes be influenced by our personal interests. We all are so influenced, but this does not affect the argument. But then we are also told that Parliament expressly aims at representing all the interests in the country, and how can this be done unless the individual interests themselves co-operate? To this the moral casuist replies by demanding to know how to draw the line between voting for a candidate who will help us in our business, and taking direct pay for our votes. I mention this dilemma because it will present itself to conscientious pharmacists before long.

Mr. Richards

with his safe nicotine, Mr. Alexander Cross with his seductive arsenic syrup, and Mr. Dobbs accompanying with what he is pleased to consider his arguments are obligingly smoothing the way for the opposition to the Privy Council's scheme of free trade in poisons if it should ever be launched. The more letters like that of Mr. Richards, published last week, the better. When Napoleon made himself Emperor, the Bourbon gentleman who afterwards reigned as Louis XVIII. thought it necessary to issue a protest against the usurpation. Fouché got an early copy, and brought it to Napoleon to consult him as to how to prevent its circulation in the Boulevard St.-Germain. The Emperor read it, and handing it back to Fouché, said, "Print it in the 'Moniteur'; let them read it at their leisure;" and this was done.

Quacks in Germany

are taken very seriously. They have been legislatively suppressed again and again; exposure of their formulas is definitely authorised, and of course they have no remedy against such interference with their industry. But in spite of—perhaps because of—persecutions, prosecutions, convictions, and fines, the fraternity flourish abundantly in the Fatherland. According to the official *"Gesundheitswesen"* the regular doctors of medicine in Prussia in 1902 numbered 15,400, and the quacks 4,104. How they can be so exactly counted is not explained. It is not likely that they ticket themselves quacks in the census returns. The *"British Medical Journal"* tells us that an *"Anti-quack Society"* has recently been formed in Berlin, and gives some particulars of an interesting flank attack on the foe which that body has just delivered. When the Association of Scientists and Physicians held their annual meeting this year at Breslau the Anti-quacks organised a Quackery Exhibition, at which they collected a lot of the armour and ammunition of the irregular forces. The idea evidently was to immunise the public by inoculation. "The world wishes to be deceived, let it be deceived," say the quacks. "The quacks wish for publicity, let them have it," say the purists. Only—alarming thought—if the quacks should retaliate! There are still some follies and failures which might be collected from the archives of the profession which the public might like to study.

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Pharmaceutical Education.

In Ireland during the past year eighty-two candidates went up for the Licence examination, and in 1903 no fewer than 1,728 paid the Minor examination-fee in Great Britain. These figures do not represent individuals, but

if we take the latter at half (considering the failures) we cannot be far from the number of individuals who yearly study in order to qualify as the law requires. It is immensely to the credit of our students of pharmacy that although in Great Britain they are not compelled to undergo any curriculum of study, they now with few exceptions take such a course, while students in Ireland as willingly take the courses which are there by law prescribed. One of the curiosities of pharmaceutical education in this country is that it has all to be paid for by the students. It is not entirely so with medical education, for there is no medical school in the country which does not offer yearly numerous valuable scholarships, and in some centres 10 per cent. of the students pay the bulk of their expenses by means of scholarships. There has been no systematic attempt in pharmacy to encourage students in this manner. The Bell scholarships are a memorial to a great man; but these, with the Manchester scholarship and two others, represent what the United Kingdom does in this matter. One of the objects of Mr. Tocher's scheme of Scotch university degrees for pharmacists is to secure for those who matriculate the benefits of the Carnegie Fund, and this is the most comprehensive scheme of aid to pharmaceutical education so far proposed. We are able this week to give particulars of a new departure in this matter. Mr. A. E. Holden, of Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., sends us on behalf of his principals, Messrs. Fairchild Brothers & Foster, of New York, particulars of the Fairchild scholarship and prizes which they offer for competition among students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland. The scholarship is of the value of 50*l.*, and there are four consolation prizes (5*l.* each) to be given to the best candidates in each of the three Kingdoms and the Principality, the person who gets the scholarship not, of course, getting a consolation prize. Thus there is a catholicity of distribution in the scheme which is novel, and there is similar catholicity in respect to the conditions of entry and the appropriation of the money. Any person who is registered as a student of pharmacy, and who by the time he or she has completed the course of study is eligible to enter for the qualifying examination in Great Britain or Ireland, may compete for the scholarship, and the course of study may be taken at any well-known school of pharmacy in Great Britain or Ireland. This course is to be not less than three months, thus covering the Irish requirements and enabling students in Great Britain who are well grounded in their subjects to cover the cost of the college course, maintenance, and the Minor examination-fee, while the conditions will not preclude anyone from devoting the whole of the money to a longer course of study if he so desire. We understand that one object of the consolation prizes of 5*l.* each is to furnish sufficient for a winter's course of evening science classes, books, and apparatus, and if such students do not exceed the age-limit of twenty-two years they may compete for the 50*l.* scholarship a second time. The examination subjects are elementary chemistry and materia medica, practical pharmacy and prescription-reading, and elementary business knowledge. The last is a new subject in such examinations, but an excellent one. The examination is to be held in July yearly in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cardiff, and Manchester. Mr. Holden, who is acting as Secretary of the scheme, has the co-operation of the following well-known pharmacists as trustees and examiners for their respective districts: Messrs. J. W. Bowen and W. Watson-Will (London), W. F. Wells (Dublin), Peter Boa (Edinburgh), William Kirkby, F.L.S. (Manchester), and Albert Hagon (Cardiff). We give par-

ticulars of the examination under our College Notes. It may be that after a year's experience certain details of the scheme will require modification, but it is obvious that it is conceived on broad and liberal lines, which afford capable and deserving students an opportunity of cultivating their powers as Fairchild scholars. We daresay other manufacturers may in a similar manner express their "appreciation of the friendly relations which subsist between them and pharmacists of the United Kingdom."

The Parting of the Ways.

The Privy Council may direct the name of any person who is convicted of any offence against this Act which in their opinion renders him unfit to be on the register under this Act to be erased from such register, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to erase the same accordingly.

THIS is the twenty-sixth section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. We quote it in connection with the enterprise upon which the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society has embarked at the solicitation of Mr. James P. Gilmour, the object being to obtain for the Council of that Society disciplinary powers over all who are registered as chemists and druggists. The idea is that those who are accused of infamous conduct in a professional respect (whatever that may be) shall be tried by the Pharmaceutical Council, and, if found guilty, that august body may warn the offenders or remove their names from the register. The discussion led to the interesting suggestion that if the Minor examination-fee were made to cover membership of the Society when the candidate passes, then the Council could act against offending members under the existing powers, which have occasionally been exercised, without (in those cases that have come under our cognisance) any public statement as to the reasons why the offending persons have been deprived of membership. The mere suggestion that this power should be extended to the whole body of chemists and druggists justifies our quotation of the twenty-sixth section. It is a most significant enactment, for it recognises the principle that once a man has proved his fitness to be placed on the register of chemists and druggists his name shall not be removed from it unless for an offence against the Act, and the initiative for removal is not entrusted to the statutory body which administers the law—that is, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society—but to the Privy Council solely. There is every reason why this principle should be rigidly upheld. It will not be if passing the Minor examination makes everyone who does so *de facto* a member of the Society, for then the Society's own disciplinary powers could sooner or later be exercised in the case of every person on the register.

In this connection it is much to be regretted that some of the leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society persist in perpetuating the narrow traditional view that it can have no authority to represent the whole body of chemists and druggists unless they all become members of the Society. Its authority in relation to the trade as a whole is partial only in respect to the internal affairs of the Society, but in its wider statutory functions the Council is entrusted with the legal interests of everyone who may call himself "chemist and druggist." The practice of trimming the conduct of the latter function to the policy of the former, is not fair to those who are contributing in examination-fees at the rate of over 10,000*l.* a year to enable the Council to administer the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The present President of the Society is apparently desirous of making his period of office significant of something, and if he turn his attention to this point we think he will find in it material for placing his Council on a higher plane than ever it has

been, and securing for it the confidence of all chemists and druggists. There is a parting of the ways which leads in one direction to an independent administrative pharmaceutical body, akin to colonial pharmacy boards. In Great Britain this is not altogether problematical, and, if it happen, the new body will carry with it those annual ten thousands or more, without which Mr. Robinson's Society would be poor indeed.

Morphine in the Straits Settlements.

THE chemists in the Straits Settlements are troubled, and more than a little annoyed, on account of the stringent regulations recently introduced controlling the sale of morphine. In these possessions the Chinaman is numerically in the majority, and the supplying him with opium for the indulgence of his favourite habit is a Government preserve which yields the greater part of the revenue. It is, however, not worked by the authorities but is farmed out to a *kongsi* (company) of wealthy towkays who pay the Colonial Government a monthly rental. Of late from a variety of causes the opium-farmers have not been able to pay their way. They have been losing heavily, and the Government have consequently reduced the dues on a three years' contract by three million dollars (about 300,000*l.*). One of the reasons for this failure is that a large amount of morphine has been imported into the Settlements, and has been used by hypodermic injection or taken in mixture form—methods which have become popular with the erstwhile opium-smoker. A new Ordinance, which came into force at the beginning of this year, provides that (1) no person shall import morphine without the permission of the Government, (2) or furnish morphine to any other person than a qualified medical practitioner or chemist, (3) books are to be kept showing stock and sales (or use) with particulars of sale of all morphine, and returns from these to be sent in monthly. This Ordinance having been considered a failure, the Government have hastily introduced in the Legislative Council a Morphine Amendment Bill and an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance of 1891. The former makes it an offence for any person to be found in possession of over 10 grains of morphine, or any mixture containing more than 20 grains, without medical sanction, or being found in possession of a morphine hypodermic syringe without medical sanction. The provisions of the latter are framed to regulate the sale of compounds of opium, especially opium-pills and opium-wine, and to bring such articles under contribution to the revenue, which they had previously escaped. They are stated to have a large consumption, although a correspondent in the Northern Settlement has no knowledge of it. The intention of the Government is that while affording protection to the opium-farmer, the Bill preserves the trade in compounds of opium. There is no doubt that chemists and others (for there is no Poisons Act in the Settlements) in the Far East have made a lot of money out of morphine, and it is not surprising that the Government are using severe measures to protect their chief source of revenue.

Hint on Infant-feeding.

Chemists may be receiving inquiries for citrate of soda for adding to the cow's milk in infant-feeding, and will be interested to hear that Dr. F. J. Poynton has been recommending it as a result of a series of observations at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

The advantages in the use of citrate of soda are given

as follows: (1) It renders the curd of cow's milk more easily digestible; (2) it is cheap; (3) it is convenient to handle, easy to control, and progressive in principle; (4) it allows the milk to be given in a more concentrated form, and thus avoids to some extent the danger of underfeeding; (5) there is no danger of scurvy; (6) given as a medicine it gains the confidence of the mother. The indications for its use are (1) as a routine for weaning a healthy infant on to cow's milk; and (2) for correcting milk-dyspepsia.

Mr. Peck, "our excellent dispenser," as Dr. Poynton calls him, has reduced the method of prescribing citrate of soda to one of the utmost simplicity.

In the case of an infant of four weeks old, first of all the infant is weighed by the nurse and afterwards re-weighed weekly. It is assumed that there are in this case no organic disease and only a definite yet not very severe indigestion. I decide, then, to begin with citrate of soda in the proportion of 1 grain to the ounce of milk. I order two tablespoonfuls of milk and two of water every two hours. Both milk and water are boiled and the usual directions as to the bottle are given. Then I write a prescription: "*Sodii citratis gr. j., aquæ ʒj.* Signa. To be added to each feed." The dispenser gives the mother a 12-oz. bottle, which is equivalent to 96 dr.—that is, since there are twelve feeds in the twenty-four hours he gives her sufficient for the week. I order 1 grain in this instance because each feed contains two tablespoonfuls—that is, an ounce of milk. The drachm of water makes no real difference, for the milk is ordered a little more concentrated than usual. If I decide to give 2 grains then the prescription reads: "*Sodii citratis gr. ij. —ʒj.* of water for each feed." Suppose, again, a child taking six tablespoonfuls=three ounces of milk and two tablespoonfuls of water, and I decide to give citrate of soda in the proportion of two grains to the ounce of milk, the prescription runs: "*Sodii citratis gr. xj. —ʒi.* of water in each feed." A little chloroform-water should be added to the bottle which has to last a week, because a fungous growth sometimes forms in the dilute solution.

Personalities.

DR. DONALD MACALISTER has been re-elected the representative of the Cambridge University on the General Medical Council for five years.

MR. WILFRED MARK WEBB, F.L.S., has accepted the honorary secretaryship of the Selborne Society, 20 Hanover Square, W.

PROFESSOR A. G. BARRS, M.D., has been appointed by the University of Leeds as its representative on the General Medical Council.

MR. A. E. DUNSTAN, B.Sc., F.C.S., has been appointed head of the Chemical Department of the new East Ham Technical College.

BROTHER ERNEST R. CHERRETT, chemist and druggist, Monkwearmouth, has been installed W.M. of the Lodge Benedict Biscop, No. 2975.

COUNCILLOR PARNARD, chemist, Columbia Road, E., has been elected as one of the representatives of the Bethnal Green Borough Council at St. Philip's Schools.

MR. H. G. WINCHCOMBE has taken up the travelling representation of the J. Ellwood Lee Company in London, whose agents are Messrs. Henry C. Quelch & Co., 4 Ludgate Square, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

MR. T. WARDHAUGH ROBSON, Ph.C., has resigned his commission in the 1st Devon and Somerset Royal Engineers (Volunteers), which he had held for five years. Mr. Robson dined with his fellow-officers at the Constitutional Club, Bristol, last Saturday for the last occasion as a member of the corps.

MANY years ago Sir Thomas White, a Leicester man, left money to establish a fund for helping young men to start in business or the like. This is administered by trustees, who grant loans, being careful to give them only to those of good character and who find two bondsmen. Mr. W. W. Whittle, chemist and druggist, Leicester, is one of those who have just been so favoured—to the extent of 100*l.* free of interest.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

A Wine-agency.—At the City of London Court on October 21, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., *Eduardo et Cie. (Limited)*, wine-merchants, 21 Finsbury Pavement, sued Mr. H. Gregg, chemist, Moor Lane, Clitheroe, Lancs, to recover the sum of 5*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* for a balance of account for wine supplied. Mr. Bray, plaintiffs' counsel, said on June 30, 1902, the plaintiffs supplied the defendant with wines to the amount of 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The wine was sent in cases valued at 1*l.* 10*s.*, and, according to the custom of the trade, unless the cases were returned within three months the purchaser was charged with them. The defendant thus owed 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* He had paid sums on account until the present amount now sued for was due. Mr. F. Hinde, for defendant, stated that in the summer of 1902 Mr. T. Edwards called upon the defendant at Barnwick, Yorks, and induced him to give an order for 25*l.* worth of wine, and he gave Edwards a bill for 25*l.* at six months. On June 30 he received an invoice, but the matter was held over until a licence could be obtained. Owing to the alteration in the licensing laws there was no meeting of justices for brewster purposes in the defendant's neighbourhood in 1903, and finally Edwards obtained a wine-dealer's licence, and wrote and told defendant that he had done so. The defendant was not then anxious to go on with the agency, but the wine was sent off at the end of October and was delivered at the beginning of November. Before the wine was sent off the defendant stipulated that he would not receive it unless the plaintiffs were prepared to put off the bill beyond the Brewster Sessions. Notwithstanding that, the wine having only been delivered six weeks, plaintiffs sent the defendant notice that he would have to meet the bill as it had matured, and, in fact, the defendant was sued upon it. That was in direct violation of the agreement arrived at that the defendant was to have six months' credit from the time the wine was supplied. The defendant went to his solicitor, and Edwards called and saw the defendant. At the end of the interview it was agreed that the action was to be dropped, and Mr. Edwards agreed to take back the wine, the defendant paying him 3*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Gregg, in evidence, stated that he was to have a free licence, carriage, advertisements, and six months' credit. He was quite sure he had returned to the plaintiffs all the wines which had ever been sent. A discussion ensued between counsel and the Judge as to whether the case should be adjourned for the attendance of Edwards, but in the end the parties agreed that judgment should be entered for the defendant on the claim and counter-claim for three guineas but without costs.

High Court Case.

The English High Courts of Justice were reopened on Monday, October 24, with due ceremonial. The law Lords and Justices breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor (the Earl of Halsbury) at St. Stephen's and afterwards attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey. The courts were reached in the afternoon, formal business commencing at two o'clock. The Lord Chancellor sat in the place of the Master of the Rolls in Appeal Court, No. 1.

LIVINGSTONE v. KRANTHAL WAFERS (LIMITED).

BEFORE Mr. Justice Kekewich on October 24, Mr. Cassell said he had a motion for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the company. His clients had received certain affidavits which required to be answered. Under the circumstances, therefore, he asked that the motion should stand over. His Lordship acceded to the application.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

For selling sweet spirit of nitre containing only one-seventh of the minimum proportion of ethyl nitrite, William Hunt, shopkeeper, of Swallownest, was fined 10*s.* and costs at Rotherham, on October 24.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At the South-Western Police Court, London, on October 26, before Mr. Garrett, the hearing was resumed of the case against William Walsham, chemist and druggist, manager for Messrs. Baker & Bennett, chemists, 145 Northcote Road, S.W., for selling camphorated oil certified by Mr. C. E. Cassal, the public analyst, to be 18.6 per cent. deficient in camphor. Mr. P. Cauldwell prosecuted for

the Battersea Borough Council and Mr. C. H. Kirby (solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association) defended. At the previous hearing (*C. & D.*, July 23, page 122) Mr. Kirby objected to the certificate on the ground that the weight of the sample was not stated, but his chief objection was the omission of the clause relating to decomposition. He also disagreed with the prosecution as to the meaning of "decomposition," arguing that "chemical decomposition" was not necessarily implied, but that the meaning given in the dictionaries should be taken.

In support of Mr. Cassal's contentions the prosecution called Mr. J. K. Colwell, F.I.C., public analyst for Finsbury, Holborn, etc., who considered it quite unnecessary to give particulars on the certificate, as camphor liniment, unlike vinegar of squill, is not liable to decomposition, which he took to be something implying chemical change. In cross-examination by Mr. Kirby he admitted that in his own certificates he stated the weight approximately, and also has a printed statement on each to the effect that no decomposition of the sample had taken place. He admitted that olive oil is liable to become rancid, but did not think rancidity of camphorated oil possible. Such rancidity he considered different from the decomposition to which butter is subject. Exposure of the oil to the air might cause rancidity in the oil. The Magistrate elicited that decomposition of butter results from bacterial infection due to exposure to the air.

Mr. Martin Priest, consulting chemist, examined by Mr. Kirby for the defence, said camphorated oil was volatile, according to the conditions of exposure and temperature in which it was kept. Exposure to the air would turn olive oil rancid, the oil combining with the water in the air, and splitting up into glycerin and oleic acid. The rancidity of olive oil is of the same kind as that which takes place in butter. In cross-examination witness said he had known samples of camphorated oil to become rancid, and produced a sample.

Mr. C. G. Moor, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., said when he was public analyst for Exeter he included a clause relating to decomposition on each certificate he gave. Camphorated oil in his opinion is liable to decomposition: all fixed oils become acid in time. If the bottle is opened camphor evaporates from camphorated oil. In the sample (produced) he could smell camphor; the camphor itself was coming off. Evaporation of camphor from camphorated oil is bound to take place each time a chemist takes the cork out of his shop-bottle to serve a customer. He thought it extremely unlikely that a chemist would deliberately omit a portion of the camphor in making camphorated oil; it would not be worth while. In cross-examination Mr. Moor said the evaporation of camphor from camphorated oil is provided for by the Pharmacopœia, which merely states the process of manufacture, but not how much camphor the finished product should contain.

Mr. Garrett: But I see that the directions for making ammoniated tincture of quinine are on exactly the same footing as those for camphorated oil. Do you suggest that the B.P. is not a standard for ammoniated tincture of quinine?

Mr. Moor replied that he did not think it would be fair to expect the same amount of ammonia in the finished product as is put in the newly prepared article; ammonia being very volatile. In such a case he would frame a standard by trying to find out the change that takes place in a certain number of samples after being kept under trade conditions.

Mr. W. Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, detailed the results of experiments he had made on the liability to evaporation of a number of samples of camphorated oil.

Mr. Garrett: What do you say should be the standard for ammoniated tincture of quinine?

Mr. Johnston replied that the B.P. would probably constitute a standard for the amount of quinine in the finished tincture, but not for the ammonia.

Mr. William Walsham, chemist and druggist, the defendant in the case, deposed to preparing the camphorated oil. Half of the sample sold to the inspector was made just before the purchase and the other half had been made some time before. He had made both strictly according to the directions in the Pharmacopœia. The new sample, which was stored in a stock-tin closed with a bung, had

since been analysed and found to contain 21.2 per cent. of camphor.

The further hearing of this case and a summons of a similar character against Messrs. Topholme & Co., Battersea Park Road, was adjourned for a fortnight.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.

At Northampton on Wednesday, October 26. Mr. Evan C. Ashford, chemist and druggist, was charged with selling tincture of quinine not of the nature and quality demanded. The inspector proved the purchase, made on July 13, at defendant's branch shop in St. James's Road, where an assistant sold it. The public analyst's certificate showed that the sample contained "83 per cent. of tincture, 17 per cent. of water, and a deficiency of quinine hydrochloride, there being only 144 grains instead of 175 grains." In his opening statement for the prosecution, Mr. Bruce Penny, Assistant Town Clerk, had explained that the B.P. standard had been altered in 1898, the tincture of orange now being made with 90-per-cent. alcohol instead of proof spirit. Mr. D. F. McKinnell, divisional secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, was called to prove this, which he did, adding that there is a fair sale for the tincture in the district. The assistant who sold the tincture had labelled it "Compound" etc., as the letter "C" was on the stock-bottle label, and the defence contended that this stood for "Compound." Witness said it could not suggest to him the addition of water. For the defence Mr. James Jackson explained that the tincture had been sold by Mr. William Partridge, who had only been a few days in the shop, and he found the stock-bottle labelled as above indicated; for that reason he labelled the article "Compound tincture of quinine." Mr. Jackson protested that more discrimination should be used in taking such proceedings. This is an article rarely required, defendant having been asked for only 2 oz. in twelve months, and what was sold in this case was right up to 1898. Mr. Partridge and defendant gave evidence in corroboration of this statement, and the Bench dismissed the case, considering that the bottle was properly labelled "Compound," and Mr. Covington added that the bottle should have been returned as not what was asked for.

Mr. Penny argued that that was not sufficient notice under the Act, claiming that the buyer's attention must be called to the compound.

Mr. Jackson said he understood the case was decided on its general merits, and with this the Magistrates concurred.

Mr. Penny asked for a case if necessary, and this was agreed to, Mr. Covington, however, observing that in their opinion the tincture was sold and labelled as a compound, and that the buyer knew that before leaving the shop, and should not have accepted it.

County Court Case.

MANAGER'S COMMISSION.

AMONG the cases on the list at the Bloomsbury County Court on Friday, October 21, was that of Shadforth v. Parkes' Drug-stores (Limited), in which William Shadforth, chemist, 63 Grove Road, Bow, E., sued the defendants for 7l. 10s. and 17s. costs for agreed commission of 1 per cent. earned by the plaintiff while in the employ of the defendants as manager at their Brondesbury branch, which plaintiff was engaged to manage on special terms of salary and 1 per cent. commission on commissioned goods sold. The case was originally fixed to be heard before Judge Bacon and a jury on Monday, October 3, on which occasion Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles, barrister, for the defendant company. Owing to a mistake his Honour did not reach the Court, and the case was adjourned. On Friday a letter was received by the Registrar from Messrs. Ashley and Turner, the plaintiff's solicitors, stating that subject to the hearing-fee being returned the case was settled and the jury might be discharged. No terms of settlement were disclosed, and the case was struck out.

THE Thomas A. Edison, jun., Chemical Company of New York makes the "Magna-Electric Vitalizer" a cure for many diseases. It is said to be the work of the eldest son of the famous electrical inventor, but the father declares his son has never shown any ability as an inventor or electrical expert, and that he is employed [? by the company] for mere clerical work.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM EDWIN GEDDES, 17 Farringdon Avenue, E.C., manager to the Geddes Manufacturing Company.—The public examination of this debtor was to have been held on October 27, before Mr. Registrar Giffard, at the London Bankruptcy Court, but the case was shut out by a lengthy hearing in another failure, and by consent an adjournment was taken to November 10.

Re FREDERICK WILLIAM DALE, 5 Brunswick Place, Bradford, Chemist's Assistant.—This debtor underwent public examination at the Bradford Bankruptcy Court on October 26, before Mr. Registrar Lee. He said that he and his father dissolved partnership in January last, when he went to Bradford and his father remained in Scarborough. He (debtor) was now a chemist's assistant at 1l. a week, and had no proper qualifications, and his father was living by charitable aid. His petition had been filed by reason of pressure from a money-lender from whom he had borrowed 20l. in 1899, and who obtained a commitment order against him. The examination was closed.

Re JAMES FERRIS, Regent Street, Newtownards, Druggist. The first public examination of this debtor took place at Belfast on October 24. On the application of Mr. Dickson, who appeared for the petitioning creditors, Mr. John Clarke was appointed creditors' assignee. Debtor said he had been in business seventeen or eighteen years, and started with a capital of about 150l. He gave evidence as to a policy of insurance on his life, and as to property which he owned. The property was heavily mortgaged. The hearing was adjourned, and orders were made rescinding the liberty given to trade, no security having been given by the bankrupt, and for the immediate sale of the premises.

Died of Arrangement.

Tibbitts, James Reginald (trading as Whimpray & Tibbitts), 23 Market Street and Portland Villas, Portland Street, Lancaster, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, George H. Petty, 62 Market Street, Lancaster, auctioneer, etc. Dated October 17; filed October 19. Liabilities unsecured, 2,064l. 17s. 6d.; estimated net assets, 644l. 1s. 8d. The following are creditors:

	£	s.	d.
Aeeme Chemical Company, Bolton	14	0	0
Beesley, J., Lancaster	785	0	0
Birchall, W., Lancaster	11	0	0
Camwal (Limited), Manchester	12	0	0
Cardwell, E., Lancaster	299	0	0
Dudley, Miss, Moseley	35	0	0
Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), London	48	0	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds	15	0	0
Lancaster Corporation	18	0	0
Maw, S., Son & Sons, London	10	0	0
Sumner, R., & Co., Liverpool	72	0	0
Thompson, J. (Limited), Liverpool	53	0	0
Troughton, H., Lancaster	12	0	0
Yorkshire Insurance Company, Manchester	41	0	0
Bankers' claims	433	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bright, A. L., and Scatliiff, H. H. E., Brighton, physicians, etc.

Tait, E. S., and Rooke, W. S., Highbury Park and Highbury Place, N., physicians and surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Andrews, Herbert John, and Andrews, Cecil, under the style or firm of Andrews Brothers, Bristol, botanical brewers.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Doerr, Louis Charles John, the younger, Selsey, late Oving, near Chichester, Sussex, Hackbridge, and Worpleston, Surrey, manufacturing chemist.

Fennell, William, Orsett, Essex, late Stifford, Essex, analyst.

Moore, Wright, and Moore, Ernest, trading as W. & E. Moore, Halifax, Yorkshire, herb-beer manufacturers.

Trueman, Harry Allen, and Britt, James Daniel, lately trading under the style or firm of the Favourite Company, Neath, Glamorganshire, aerated-water manufacturers.

New Companies & Company News.

H. STANLEY & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of horticulturists and manufacturers of the preparation known as "Slug-death" carried on at 3 Commercial Buildings, High Street, South Norwood.

WEST-END PHARMACY (TORQUAY) (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business recently carried on by W. J. Campbell, at 254 and 256 Union Street, Torquay, to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and patent-medicine vendors, to employ qualified persons to act on the company's behalf as pharmaceutical, analytical, or advisory chemists, etc. The first subscribers are: W. J. Campbell, Torquay, chemist; J. Davis, Torquay; D. J. Phillips, Broullan, Trelech, farmer; W. Davies, Abercwin, farmer; D. J. Howells, Barry Dock, merchant; D. Davies, Abercwin, farmer; J. L. Davies, St. Blazey, farmer; D. Evans, Merthyr, farmer; W. Evans, Merthyr, farmer. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

BRITISH LIQUOZONE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the business of manufacturers and sellers of germicides, antiseptics, disinfectants, chemical and other productions, preserving, bleaching, chemical, medical, and sanitary articles, embrocations, patent medicines, proprietary articles, and toilet-requisites, wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, drysalters, soap, oil, and candle merchants, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the Liquezone Company. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: S. B. Scidmore, manager; W. H. Stockwell, auditor; G. L. Colledge, sales manager; C. E. Woods, correspondent; H. P. Rees, agent; P. E. Lloyd, clerk; and J. Coleman, shorthand writer. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

SALE OF SHARES.—At Lincoln, on October 21, thirty 1*l.* six-per-cent. preference shares in Boots' Eastern (Limited) realised 25*s.* each, thirty others 24*s.* 6*d.* each, and seventy 24*s.* each.

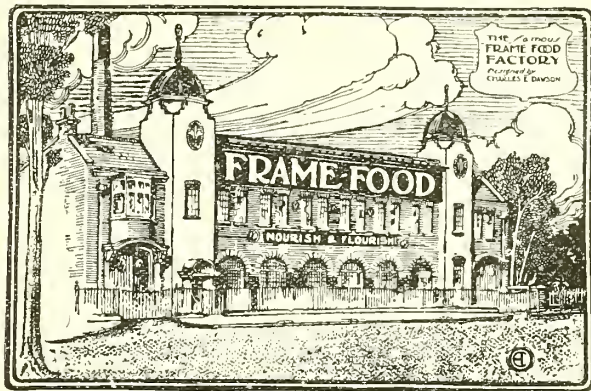
ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual meeting was held at Liverpool, on October 20, Mr. C. C. Connor presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report (which was published in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, page 683), said the board had had twelve solid months of the lowest prices for bleaching-powder that they had had for a great many years; but, so far from the result being an unsatisfactory one from a working point of view, he thought they had done very well, having allowed for depreciation, and even showed a small profit. Mr. W. B. Longsdon moved an amendment that a committee be formed to inquire into the position of the company, and that new directors and auditors be appointed. The amendment was agreed to as far as the report to a committee was concerned, and the meeting was adjourned till November 24.

A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).—The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on October 26, at the Holborn Restaurant, W.C., Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, chairman of the company, presiding. The Chairman, having referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. Frederick Gordon, went on to congratulate the shareholders on the fact that despite the depressed condition of trade the profits had been well maintained. Although nearly another 5,000*l.* had this year been written off for depreciation, the depreciation account was largely unnecessary, there being little or no depreciation at all, owing to the excellent state in which the property is kept up. An eminent firm of surveyors who have recently examined the property had reported most flatteringly on its condition. The steady price which the shares of the company continue to maintain on the market is exceptional. Most other securities have depreciated, but Pears' ordinary shares now stand, after twelve years, at about the highest point they have yet reached—75 per cent. premium. He moved that the report and balance-sheet (see C. & D., October 22, page 683) be adopted. Mr. Andrew Pears seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. E. H. Byas was re-elected a director of the company, and Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co. were reappointed auditors.

GEORGE GELLATLEY, 52 Canton Street, Poplar, on Thursday in last week met his death in a shocking manner. He was a traveller for Messrs. Colin Campbell & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Millwall, and was inspecting some samples at Berk's chemical factory, Stratford. He passed under a crane which was lifting a load of about 2 tons, when the "skid" broke, and the load fell upon him, crushing him to death.

The New "Frame-Food" Factory

THE elegant building at Southfields, S.W., recently erected by the "Frame-Food" Company (Limited), has been referred to as an "ideal" factory. But it is something more than that; for a member of the C. & D. staff, who was down there the other day, found that the period of intangibility suggested by "ideal" has been passed, and that a practical result has been accomplished. The idea was to build "amid humble surroundings a factory which is both beautiful and hygienic," and that idea has been carried out most successfully. The immediate surroundings may be humble, but the keen, fresh breeze from the Surrey Hills, and the sense of rest and rural repose given by the sight of woods and fields, and the proximity of perhaps the finest common in the country, are not to be obtained in the habitat of every "ideal"



factory. The company have therefore been fortunate in their site, and they have made the most of it. The front of the building (of which the sketch here reproduced gives but an inadequate representation) is composed of glazed bricks in white, blue, green, and brown, with, here and there, designs of lilies—emblematic of purity. The lettering, shown in the illustration, is in Doulton ware. The doors, letter-box cover, and so forth are in art-copper decorations, and over the main entrance there is to be a coloured bas-relief of a mother and child. The towers at each end of the building are in white glazed bricks, the copper domes being surmounted by finials repeating the lily design. Still looking at externals, one is struck by the quaint watch-tower with its windmill weathercock, and the decorated chimney-stack. The latter is 120 feet high, and is built of white glazed bricks, relieved with bands of purple and green, and there are modelled decorations representing ears of wheat. Coming to interiors, we find the offices, workrooms, storerooms, and warehouses all lofty, very well lighted (mostly from the roof), and well ventilated. One of the best-lighted rooms is the girls' packing-room. Adjoining this is a dining-room for the girls, which is excellently fitted and has as its special feature a beautiful leaded-glass door, representing an ideal "Miller's daughter." All the floors are concreted, and white glazed bricks are used in lining all the interior walls, with the exception of the drying-room for biscuits, etc., which is wooded all over to keep in the heat. Roominess and light are characteristic of all parts of the interior, stock-rooms, manufacturing-rooms, despatch-rooms, etc. The building is so designed that the raw materials are taken in at one side and the finished products sent out on the other. The yards in each case are wood-paved, and there is a hoist from the yards to take up grain, etc., to the drying-rooms on the top floors. An artesian well 550 feet deep has been sunk on the premises, and a plentiful supply of good water is anticipated. The building is lighted artificially by electricity, and the machinery is driven by electric power, generated on the premises by an engine (of 75 h.p.) driven by gas also made on the premises. The factory has thus an independent supply of water, gas, and electricity. A dining-room for the men employés is provided, and there

is a large analytical laboratory on the first floor. The water from the well is partly stored in an underground water-tank, and partly in cisterns in the watch-tower already mentioned. Beside the tower the spacious flat roof of the building affords a pleasant recreation-ground for the employes during the dinner-hour. From there one can see on a clear day as far as Epsom Downs, and the air is always invigorating. Certainly all that is humanly possible has apparently been done to produce "Frame-Food" in as hygienic an environment as could well be obtained. The company are ever ready to forward supplies of advertising-matter to chemists with a view to promoting the sale of their specialities, and they have a special price-protection scheme which they commend to the attention of retailers.

Trade Notes.

THE Apollinaris Company (Limited) inform us that the Grand Prix at the St. Louis Exhibition has been awarded to Apollinaris natural mineral water.

MESSRS. F. WOLFF & SOHN, manufacturing perfumers and soap-makers, 49 Theobald's Road, W.C., have been awarded a "Grand Prix" at the St. Louis Exhibition.

A POSTAL-ORDER RECORD BOOK has just been published by MESSRS. Partridge & Co. (Limited), Fleet Street, E.C. It is 9 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and the outside margin of each page is gummed for the counterfoils of the orders.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., inform us that Mr. W. Cowie, who has been representing them in the South-Western counties, is no longer in their employ, and is consequently not authorised to collect accounts on their behalf.

MESSRS. C. J. HEWLETT & SON's price-list for October has blossomed out in a handsome new cover designed by Mr. Charles E. Dawson and executed in colours by the three-colour half-tone process. The central part of the cover is emblematic and very striking.

PROTECTED.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. protected list during October are: Erazine, Grossmith's "Floralia" and "Trefolia" perfumes and soaps, Dr. Shadwell Walker's ivy-juice for corns, Lysoform, Mazit ointment and cachets, and Wyley's "Three Spires Brand" malted food.

EHRlich's TRIPLE STAIN, for the microscopic revelation of the nuclei in certain cells, is now made by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in soloid form—two tubes in each package. One soloid contains the methyl green and Orange G, and the other the acid fuchsin (six of each in a package), and together they make 27 c.c. of staining solution. This is a very neat and useful preparation.

INCOME-TAX APPEALS.—If we may judge from inquiries recently received, excessive assessments for this tax are common just now, and taxpayers' own returns are in some cases ignored. In such circumstances the Income-tax Adjustment Agency, Limited, of 9, 10, and 11 Poultry, London, E.C., give advice, they having extensive experience in making claims for repayment of income-tax and conducting appeals against excessive assessments.

"QUINKA" is the name given by Abbot's Medicine Company, Queen Street, Portsmouth, to a cold-cure which they are introducing to the notice of the trade. It carries a reasonable protection profit, and the best terms are, the company inform us, given with quite small quantities. A peculiarity of the preparation, which we have not previously noticed, is that each dose is directed to be held in the mouth for a few moments before swallowing; the result being that the breath carries the volatile principles into the bronchi. This has a peculiarly pleasurable result.

TWO EXQUISITE BOOKLETS have recently been published by Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons (Limited), Warrington, descriptive (1) of the products which they manufacture (this an excellent specimen of *à la* Morris typography), and (2) of the Bank Quay Works. The latter is illustrated, and those especially who study industrial and social problems will find a great deal in it to interest them, as the company devote much thought to the

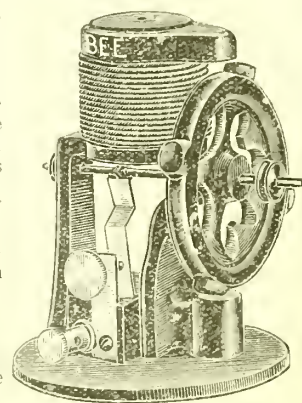
conditions of labour and supplement this with solicitude for the improved conditions of their workers. They will, no doubt, send copies to any of our readers who mention that they have seen this paragraph in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THEOCIN SODIUM ACETATE is the name of a new diuretic manufactured by the Bayer Company (Limited), 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C. Reference is made in the new edition of the "Art of Dispensing" to theocin, which is the synthetic analogue of theophylline, an alkaloid which occurs in tea. Minkowski, Meinertz, and other Continental therapeutists have experimented with the alkaloid, and Meinertz especially with the double salt, theocin-sodium acetate, which is a white powder, soluble to the extent of 20 grains in an ounce of water, from which solution acids liberate crystalline theocin. Meinertz's experiments show that the double salt not only increases diuresis but the elimination of sodium chloride.

ALBUMS AND MOUNTS.—We have this week had an opportunity of inspecting the new patterns of albums for postcards and photographs which Messrs. F. A. Horle & Co., 8 St. John's Lane, E.C., are introducing to photographic chemists. The albums are made in so many patterns that it is possible to suit all tastes. The bindings are either cloth, linen, or leather and are blocked or embossed with designs in white or colour. A speciality is made of mounts for postcards, and this department is one which chemists might with advantage cultivate, as one does not need to be a photographer to receive picture-postcards. The new catalogue which the firm issue is illustrated, and well shows the varieties of the albums and mounts.

DENTISTRY AS A SIDE-LINE to the chemist's business is not a new thing, but since artificial teeth have become so popular, many chemists hesitate to extend their operations in that direction. This is where "Practical Hints on Dentistry for Chemists" comes in. It is by Mr. A. G. Fentiman, 42 Bishopsgate Without, London, E., and is an unpretentious pamphlet, but it goes to the point by telling chemists what they can do, and what they have to do in order to promote business in the fitting of artificial teeth. Mr. Fentiman has adopted a press-the-button postal system, he "doing the rest," and his charges for supplying teeth ready to put in are so moderate that a splendid profit is left to the chemist. Mr. Fentiman will send a copy of his "Practical Hints" to any of our subscribers who ask for it by postcard.

ELECTRIC NOVELTIES are one of the most attractive and saleable features which chemists and druggists can offer for Christmas trade, and in this line Messrs. F. Darton & Co., St. John Street, Clerkenwell, E.C., are hard to beat. They make all these things themselves, and the retail prices range from 1s. 6d. upwards. At this low figure they are offering the "Ant" motor, one of seven in the Eclipse series. The base of this little electric motor is 2 inches in diameter, and it stands 23 inches high. With a single dry cell its speed gives a pleasant hum which should charm any little lad, and the driving-wheel gives power enough for a toy pulley or other mechanical toy. The motor is shown in the engraving. Messrs. Darton's illustrated catalogue of electrical novelties (32 pages) is now ready; it contains an excellent selection of goods of real practical value which are suitable for chemists to sell, and the firm will send a copy of it to any C. & D. subscriber.



"THE BRITISH N.C.R." is the title of one of the "house-organs of the National Cash Register Company (Limited)"—"one of" is significant of much. Vol. IX., No. 10, is now before us—a beautifully produced octavo, containing pages of hints and notes for the men who sell cash registers in

this country; but we are more interested in the doings of the President, Mr. John H. Patterson, that remarkable man who from a small beginning has not only built up an enormous business but has organised the methods of production in a manner which is envied by all business-men, and has also done much to beautify and cheer the personal and social lives of his workers. Mr. Patterson is a patriotic American, with an intense admiration of England and of British institutions. We see from this number that he has this month, accompanied by a physician, taken for his health's sake a slow horseback ride from Brighton to Bristol. Then he went by train to Penzance, and has ridden thence into Devonshire and Cornwall. Following the notes on this ride in No. 10 is a report of a dinner given the other evening to Mr. Robert Patterson, vice-president of the company, on his return to Europe. It was in the Grand Hotel, Mr. Saxe being Chairman, and Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid was one of the guests. Mr. Patterson, in the course of the evening, was presented with an album containing an illuminated address and other memorable things.

College Notes.

INTER-PHARMACY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.—The card of fixtures for the season 1904-5 has now been issued. The first match is to take place on November 5 between Muter's and Westminster College. The Secretary of the League is Mr. A. Kirkland, London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZES.—Messrs. Fairchild Brothers & Foster, of New York, in appreciation of the friendly relations which for many years have subsisted between them and pharmacists of the United Kingdom, offer a scholarship of 50*l.* and four prizes of 5*l.* each for competition among those in the United Kingdom who satisfy the regulation requirements for admission to their respective qualifying examinations—i.e., the Minor examination in Great Britain or the Licence examination in Ireland. The examination is to be conducted in London and Manchester (for England), Dublin (for Ireland), Edinburgh (for Scotland), and Cardiff (for Wales), in July. The subjects of examination will be as follows:

Elementary Chemistry.—The examination for 1905 will be confined to questions based upon Sir Henry Roscoe's "Primer of Chemistry," published by Messrs. Macmillan (Limited).

Elementary Materia Medica.—The questions will be confined to the vegetable drugs in the British Pharmacopœia. Candidates will be expected to know the botanical names of plants yielding such drugs, their natural orders, and the parts used in medicine. The information will be found chiefly in the British Pharmacopœia and in the Materia Medica table contained in Squire's "Companion." The questions will, as far as possible, be confined to drugs which apprentices and assistants are accustomed to handle frequently, so as to bring out the knowledge acquired by their observation.

Practical Pharmacy and Prescription-reading.—In this examination candidates will be asked questions in regard to the preparation of British Pharmacopœia dilute acids, decoctions, infusions, liniments, ointments, pills and suppositories, and, generally, they will be expected to know something about the methods by which the soluble or active constituents of drugs are extracted by means of official menstrua as in preparing liquid extracts and tinctures. Candidates will be expected to be able to translate Latin prescriptions into English, and to be familiar with both the Apothecaries and the Metric systems of weights and measures.

Elementary Business Knowledge.—Candidates will be expected to know the special conditions under which certain articles kept by chemists and druggists can be sold, but the questions will not involve further knowledge of the laws than is usually imparted by employers to their apprentices or assistants. Candidates will be expected to have an elementary knowledge of general business principles as applied to the drug-trade.

Candidates will be required to give notice in writing not later than June 1, 1905, to the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Holden, Bath House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. The successful candidate will be at liberty to select any well-known school or college of pharmacy in Great Britain or Ireland where he (or she) proposes to study for the qualifying examination during a period of not less than three months within a year from June 1, 1905. No candidate will be admitted for the examination in 1905 who has not completed twenty years of age, or who exceeds twenty-two on January 1, 1905. Further particulars in regard to the scholarship and prizes may be obtained from Mr. Holden at the above address.

The Spirit Committee.

THE Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inquire into and advise in regard to the use of duty-free alcohol in manufactures and in the production of motive-power held its first meeting in the Board-room at Somerset House on Wednesday afternoon of this week, at half-past two o'clock. The members of the Committee are Sir Henry Primrose, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, Sir William Crookes, Sir W. Holland, M.P., the Hon. J. Scott-Montagu, M.P., Mr. Lothian D. Nicholson, Dr. W. Somerville, of the Board of Agriculture, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Director of the Government Laboratories, and Mr. Thomas Tyrer. All these were present, except Mr. Scott-Montagu and Mr. Nicholson, with Mr. Cunningham, of the Excise, as Secretary.

We now give portraits of two members of the Committee not previously printed. Mr. Lothian D. Nicholson



MR. L. D. NICHOLSON.



HON. J. SCOTT-MONTAGU.

[Photo, by Campbell-Gray.]

represents distillers' interests on the Committee, and is of the firm Octavius H. Smith & Co., Thames Bank Distillery, 111 Grosvenor Road, S.W. The Hon. John Scott-Montagu, whose portrait we also give, is the member to whose representations for the necessity of inquiry, after the famous long sittings, the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed. Mr. Scott-Montagu is the well-known motor authority (Editor of the "Car"), and is the heir to Baron Montagu of Beaulieu.

Mr. Tyrer sends us for publication a letter in regard to the meeting, in the course of which he says:

There was a careful discussion of many important points—place and time of meeting; interpretation of terms of reference; nature of required evidence, and by whom, reports of proceedings, etc. The place will be Somerset House; time, the afternoons of Tuesdays and Wednesdays of every week commencing on November 8. When the convenience of witnesses from a distance is pressing, Wednesday morning sittings may be held. The interpretation of the terms of reference was in my opinion broad and satisfactory. Witnesses will be furnished with the principal points upon which evidence is desired, and will be requested to prepare a *précis* of their evidence, so as to facilitate tabulation and systematic procedure. Chambers of Commerce are asked to name suitable witnesses; private individuals and firms will be heard, and (by no means least) well-known men who have been identified with the scientific development of chemical industries in which alcohol plays some part. It appears that there is no precedent for the presence of reporters, except for official purposes, at the meetings, and I have arrived at the conclusion that in the circumstances this is necessary and wise. I am moved to write this personal note so that it may be seen that the inquiry has begun earnestly and in a broad spirit. I may instance the case of an industry, somewhat allied, which fears the results of greater freedom in the use of alcohol in industry; opportunity will be given the representatives of this, and possibly other industries in like case, to state their views. I honestly believe the members of the Committee are animated by a sincere desire to promote the industries of the country. So far as I am concerned, this is surely known; but obviously, having given this information, my liberty of pen and speech, except for the purpose of the inquiry, is at an end until the official report is made.

DENTIST: "What are the last teeth that come?" Brilliant Student: "False teeth."

Birth.

LESCHER.—On October 18, at 92 Lexham Gardens, W., the wife of T. Edward Lescher, of a son.

Marriages.

COLLINS—SUMNER.—At Christ Church (Congregational), Llandudno, on October 18, Alfred Collins, chemist and druggist, of Pontefract, to Fanny Sumner, of Llandudno.

MEYRICK—McCANN.—At St. Peter's, Drogheda, on October 19, by Archdeacon Segrave, P.P., V.G., assisted by the Rev. J. Clarke, C.C., and the Rev. J. Hanrahan, O.S.A., Henry Corbett Meyrick, M.P.S.I., Drogheda, to Jane Agnes, daughter of Mr. Bernard McCann, D.C., Mellifont, co. Louth.

Deaths.

AGAR.—At Westgate, Mansfield, on October 20, Mr. John George Agar, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Agar had a severe attack of pneumonia some months ago, from which he never properly recovered. He was a member of the Town Council, was for three years Secretary of the Mansfield Cricket Club and was Vice-President of the Bowling Club. He was likewise President of the Portland Angling Association and an hon. member of the Industry Lodge of the Manchester Order of Friendly Societies. He leaves a widow and three children. The funeral took place at Mansfield on October 24, and was attended by a large gathering of relatives, friends, and townsfolk.

BLATCHLEY.—At Benton Terrace, Yeadon, on October 20, Lydia, widow of Mr. Thos. Blatchley, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five.

BOWIE.—At Kincardine-on-Forth, on October 14, Mr. Alexander Steele Bowie, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-five.

BUNN.—At Catford, on October 16, Mr. Edward Thomas Bunn, chemist and druggist, late of Wickham Market, aged seventy-three. Mr. Bunn, who went to Wickham Market in 1853, succeeded Mr. Yates as chemist on premises now known as Norfolk Terrace. Thence he removed to his own premises near the post-office, where he carried on the business of chemist and druggist till 1892. He then retired from business, and lived at the Bridge Farm, Hacheston, till three weeks since, when he removed to Catford. There he died rather suddenly, although he had been in ill-health for more than a year. He was for many years Registrar of Marriages for the district, a Trustee of Town Lands, Assessor of Taxes, and a director of the Gas Company. The funeral took place at Wickham Market on October 19.

CROYDON.—Recently, at Croxden, Mr. Edward Henry Croydon, chemist and druggist, formerly in business at the Ironmarket, Newcastle-under-Lyme. Prior to taking over the business of the late Mr. William Cartwright, the deceased gentleman was dispenser at the North Staffs Infirmary. For some years he was a member of the Newcastle Corporation, and he acted as Mayor in 1890. He was also a member and officer of the Borough Fire-brigade, a leading Freemason, and a member of the North Staffs Chemists' Association.

FUMOUBE.—On October 25, Dr. Armand Fumouze, a member of the well-known firm of Fumouze Frères, Paris, manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties. Dr. Fumouze had for a good many years past taken a prominent part in the leading movements connected with pharmacy in France. In 1900, during the last great Exhibition in Paris, he was President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, one of the highest honours that can be conferred on a French business-man. It was Dr. Fumouze who received the guests when the delegates of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce visited the Paris Chamber of Commerce in the autumn of 1900. He also presided at the International Congress of Proprietary Medicines held in the same year. This distinguished pharmacist was an Officer of the Legion of Honour and enjoyed universal

respect. The death occurred, after a comparatively short illness, at his summer residence at Ville d'Avray.

GREENISH.—On October 23, Edith, wife of Mr. Thomas Edward Greenish, pharmaceutical chemist, 30 Conduit Street, W., aged thirty-three.

HAYWARD.—At Christchurch Street, Ipswich, on October 21, Mr. Edward Hayward, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-three. Although he grasped at none of the high places of public life, Mr. Hayward will be well and affectionately remembered as one who took a remarkably active, yet unostentatious, part in parish affairs. Born at Ringshall, Mr. Hayward went to Ipswich when quite a young man, as an apprentice to Mr. Samuel Chapman, chemist, of the Cornhill, where he remained five years. After that he had experience in London, returning to Ipswich early in the 'forties to start business on his own account—a venture which proved very successful. In whatever parish his residence happened to be located, Mr. Hayward was always in the forefront of religious and charitable organisations, and served in the capacity of churchwarden in two or three different parishes. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward celebrated the golden wedding of a happy life seven years ago. The widow and two sons are left to mourn their loss.

HICKEY.—At 64 Broomwood Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., on October 19, from an apoplectic seizure, Louisa Emily Scott, wife of Mr. Harry Hickey, senior representative of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., aged fifty-four.

LEATHAM.—At 10 Swiss Road, Fairfield, Liverpool, on October 23, Mr. William Henry Leatham, head of the firm of Messrs. Clay, Dod & Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, St. Anne Street, Liverpool, aged sixty. Mr. Leatham was greatly respected in business and commercial circles in Liverpool, and his death, after a very brief illness, came as a great shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. There was a large gathering at the funeral, which took place on October 26, at Anfield Cemetery, Liverpool.

OSMOND.—At Notting Hill, W., on October 16, Mr. George Mattingley Osmond, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three.

SHORT.—At Lyndhurst, Hants, on October 8, Mr. John Golden Short, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two.

YOUNG.—At Sunderland, on October 21, Mr. John Young, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-five. Mr. Young, who was a native of Wearside, carried on business first at Russell Street and later at 103 High Street West. He died after a brief illness. He was at one time a well-known character in the streets of Sunderland, his old-fashioned cap and long woollen muffler making him conspicuous. In the 'fifties he was one of the leading tradesmen in the High Street, having established a large wholesale and retail business. His great speciality was the manufacture and sale of a fine quality of gingerbread nuts, which constituted the most popular delicacy at the then-existent local carnival known as Sunderland Fair. He was not, however, continuously successful in the drug-business, from which he retired so many years ago that he had lived in privacy to the age of eighty-five, forgotten, and almost unknown to the present generation of Wearside people. "John Young's gingerbread nuts" are still more or less in vogue, however. Mr. Young was unmarried. He took no part in public affairs, but was a keen student of foreign affairs with special reference to the aggressive designs of the Russian Czars.

AGRICULTURAL STATION FOR MEXICO.—One of the numerous Mexican planting companies has obtained the sanction of the Government to the establishment of an experiment-station in Tehuantepec. It is to be run on the lines of the U.S.A. stations, and is to receive a subvention of \$10,000 per annum for five years, during which time it is to be under the control of the company. At the end of that period it will be taken over entirely by the Government. Agricultural experiments on the improvement of the cultivation of the principal vegetable products of Mexico will be undertaken as well as acclimatisation-experiments with exotic plants.

Reviews.

Food, Drink, and Drug Frauds and the Law of Adulteration. By CHARLES HYATT-WOOLF and HAROLD HARDY. 8½×5½. Pp. 272. Paper covers 1s. (Gutenberg Press.)

THE value of this popular handbook has been considerably enhanced by the addition of a section dealing with the Adulteration Laws. The law relating to adulteration of food, drugs, and drink has been concisely and usefully summarised by Mr. Hardy in thirty-four pages. It is simple and understandable of the multitude. Mr. Hyatt-Woolf deals trenchantly with various adulterations or "fraudulent pretences" in connection with foodstuffs, alcoholic liquors, "quack cure-alls," and so forth.

The Elements of Chemistry. By M. M. PATTISON MUIR, M.A. 9×6. Pp. xiv + 554. 10s. 6d. net. (J. & A. Churchill.)

WE find it a little difficult exactly to locate this book. It can scarcely be looked upon as suitable for beginners, neither does it seem to be a volume which advanced students would care to read through; while it is obviously not intended as a work of reference. It evidently aims at being more philosophical than the majority of books of similar title, and, on the whole, is perhaps best adapted to meet the wants of the educated adult reader who desires to obtain some general familiarity with theoretical chemistry. To such readers it will no doubt prove acceptable. The introduction of many historical references and notes forms a valuable feature; but we observe that, here and there, the history is not so strictly accurate as might be desired. For example, contrary to the impression conveyed by the text (p. 118), Kopp has shown that the dissolving of iron in diluted oil of vitriol is not mentioned at the place where Paracelsus states that "air arises and breaks forth like a wind." Rey, on the other hand, did not assert that particles of air attach themselves to the metal, but to the calx, during the calcination of tin and lead—a point which made all the difference between his perceiving and his failing to perceive the true nature of the part played by air in the calcination of metals. Again, Hooke's views ought not to have been wholly ignored in the Historical Note on Combustion on pp. 96-98. We are altogether unable to realise what advantage the author supposes there is in delaying the discussion of the atomic theory until long after the employment of symbols and formulæ has been introduced.

Commercial Travelling: Its Features Past and Present. By ALGERNON WARREN. Pp. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 6s. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS is not an *apologia pro* the commercial traveller, but rather a vindication of, according to Mr. Warren, a much-maligned personality. The book ought to have a more than usual interest for pharmacists, for the author was in business as a wholesale druggist at Bristol until the year 1898. The business was founded by Mr. Warren's grandfather in the first half of the nineteenth century, being carried on by the sons, and grandson of the founder until Mr. Algernon Warren sold it to Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co. (Limited) at the close of 1897. The business of methylated-spirit manufacturer, also carried on by Mr. Warren, was sold at the same time to Messrs. Francis Fox & Co. Mr. Warren, in a reminiscent letter, tells us that for some time before retiring he had felt the strain of the drug-trade severely; it requires such minute attention. He says:

When I quitted it, it was with an intense feeling of relief that there was no record against the business of ever having poisoned anyone through an error in the execution of orders. The responsibility of dealing with poisons always weighed on my mind and, as you may note in my Press and magazine articles, I have subsequently tried hard to represent the pharmacist in his true light of a public benefactor, and as one who receives a most inadequate return for his service to the general community.

After going out of business Mr. Warren went for rest and change to Italy, where he resided some eighteen months—a sojourn which subsequently stood him in good stead; for since then he has written much on the development of Italy. He has contributed articles on the trade and literature of

Italy to various magazines and newspapers, and he is part translator of Antonio Fogazzaro's "Poet's Mystery." In 1901 Mr. John Murray published Mr. Warren's book "Commercial Knowledge," which he had commissioned to form one of the series of the "Home and School Library." Mr. Warren had the advantage of being able to write from actual experience, and the first edition of the book was completely sold out a few months ago, and a second issued. In the course of his business experience Mr. Warren naturally had close relations with many types of commercial travellers, and he feels that insufficient importance has been ascribed to the nature of their calling, and that they are constantly being misrepresented. Hence the present volume. The portrait of Mr.

Warren which we reproduce herewith was taken while he was still in business, and he has not much altered in appearance since. With regard to the book itself, the "commercials" of the country undoubtedly owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Warren for its production. For not only does he defend the business representative from indiscriminate abuse and point out his underlying genuineness and his influence in the extension of the Empire, but he gives the representative himself much food for reflection.

The result of his keen and careful observations regarding the idiosyncrasies of travellers has led to the exposition of some unpleasant truths regarding the "profession." Mr. Warren tells them with a bluntness and honesty that are commendable what to avoid in business relations with business men and in social relations in the smoking-room or dining-hall. The book is interlarded with excellent stories of happenings "on the road," and a perusal of its contents will not fail to interest the casual reader; it will prove an undoubted benefit to the judicious commercial traveller himself, and it will probably remove some misconceptions regarding the knights of the road in the mind of the general public.



MR. ALGERNON WARREN.

Arbeiten aus dem Pharmazeutischen Institut der Universität Berlin. Von Dr. H. THOMS. Erster Band. Pp. viii + 229. 4m. Berlin, 1904: Julius Springer.

IT is a common belief amongst English-speaking pharmacists that the higher pharmaceutical education is at present in its zenith in Germany, and we are forcibly reminded of this by the modest-looking volume with the above title. It is undoubtedly true that both in the United Kingdom and the United States the tendency for some years past has been towards the mean of scholastic instruction in the sciences pertaining to pharmacy, but, so far as Germany is concerned, until the Prussian Government built and equipped the magnificent Pharmaceutical Institute at Steglitz-Dahlem, there seemed no tendency towards retrogression. Yet the Institute has sufficed to bring into relief the fact that there is in Germany a feeling that science may be carried too far in pharmacy. This error would be no error if the Institute, and those akin to it elsewhere, were intended solely to fit students to carry on the business of pharmacy; but those who give thought to the modern tendencies of the healing art and the desirability of conserving the ancient interests of pharmacy therein, must feel that unless a modicum, at least, of pharmacists receive the higher education, workers from other ranks must be drafted in to carry on the higher work. This is not desirable: the practice of pharmacy is the best preparatory school for those who are to do the scientific work of pharmacy. The papers which Dr. Thoms has gathered together in this volume, dealing with researches by his pupils, himself, and his associates during 1903, are eloquent of the advantages which his institution offer. There are thirty-two subjects, all chemical but of wide range. They are divided into five groups: (1) Organic chemistry, (2) testing and assaying medicines, (3) foodstuffs, (4) chemical reports on colonial products, (5) apparatus.

Consular Counsel.

BULGARIA.

An Austro-Hungarian report on the trade of Varna during 1903 states that tartaric acid was obtained chiefly from Austria at prices ranging between 258f. and 265f. per 100 kilos., in cases, c.i.f. Varna. Germany and Great Britain were the chief competitors in soda crystals. Turkey, however, developed business in soda last year by reason of the Turko-Bulgarian Customs agreement. Acetic acid was obtained chiefly from Hungary, and the importation of high percentages is forbidden in Bulgaria, chemists and druggists alone being allowed to import it in quantities up to 5 kilos. annually. Austria supplied the demand. Caustic soda was chiefly obtained from England, and in smaller quantities from Belgium. The imports of sulphate of copper increased considerably, as the vine-owners have convinced themselves of its usefulness as a protection from peronospora. Pharmaceutical goods were obtained from Vienna, Budapest, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, and Berlin, and it was remarked that German houses send their drug-travellers to Varna more frequently than other nations, and consequently obtain better results.

GREECE.

A German consular report on the trade in chemical-products in Greece during 1903 states that saltpetre, nitric and sulphuric acids, and bisulphide of carbon are now manufactured locally, so that to a great extent Greece is independent of foreign countries for supplies of these articles. Sulphate of copper is the chief import, Great Britain supplying the bulk of the requirements. The greater part of the remaining chemicals is obtained from Germany. Two linseed-oil factories have been established near Athens, but they supply inferior qualities only. Potashes, caustic soda, and crude soda for soap and glass manufacture were again chiefly imported from Belgium and Germany; and silicate of soda for soap-manufacture was obtained almost exclusively from Germany. Pharmaceutical articles as well as colours came chiefly from Germany and France. In surgical dressings Austria holds the first place, but Italy is making a keen bid for the trade.

PALERMO.

A German consular report on the trade of Palermo during 1903 states that the exports of citrate of lime during 1902 and 1903 were as follows (in tons):

	1902	1903
To Great Britain	282	306
To U.S.A.	193	253
To Germany	41	—
To Austria-Hungary	23	11
To France	78	126
To various countries	—	11
Total	627	707
Value (lire)	338 580	353,500

The manna-crop was an abundant one, as is confirmed by the export figures. According to the Customs statistics the shipments from Palermo were:

	Kilos.	Approx. Value Lire
1900	109,000	436,000
1901	85,800	429,030
1902	91,100	355,440
1903	130,342	453,150

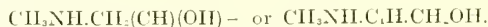
SOUTH ITALY

British sulphate of copper appears to hold its own in the Italian market, and the trade seems capable of indefinite expansion. The sulphate must be 98 to 99 per cent. quality, and it is sold by agricultural societies to their members at 57 lire 50c. (2l. 6s.) per quintal of 100 kilos. The trade in superphosphates is also increasing very largely, and should attract the attention of artificial-manure makers. The chief means of distribution is through agricultural societies. These are in a position to buy considerable quantities, and to retail them to their customers, who are mostly peasant farmers. Mr. Consul Neville-Rolfe, who writes the report from which the above remarks are quoted, also states that

Australia is now becoming a serious competitor with Italy in regard to the production of olive oil. Australia has been an important customer of Italy for many years, and large quantities of olive oil were imported for shearers, who use it for sharpening their shears. The South Australians have, accordingly, made experiments in the growth of trees, and by importing the best qualities and choosing localities adapted to their growth, have succeeded in raising a thoroughly remunerative crop, which seems likely to cause serious competition with the markets of Italy, Greece, and Spain, which up till now have had a distinct monopoly of the product. The spread of knowledge and the facilities of locomotion have rendered the monopoly of agricultural produce in almost any product a thing of the past, and when we find that in the season of 1901-2 46,862 olive-trees were planted in Australia, to be followed in the season 1902-3 by the planting of 76,642, we cannot but wonder what the business may amount to in, say, ten years' time.

Scientific Progress.

Adrenaline.—According to H. Pauly ("Berichte," 36, 2545) purified adrenaline is best obtained by recrystallisation of its oxalate. It melts at 206°, and has the formula $C_9H_7N_3O_3$. It is levorotatory. It appears to be a pyrocatechol residue attached to a group which has one of the two appended constitutions:



A New Cinchonine Isomerisation.—It is well-known that cinchonine is easily isomerised by means of sulphuric acid, with the formation of several alkaloids of which the iso-cinchonine and allo-cinchonine are well known. If these bases be converted into acid sulphates and heated, the cinchonine group of bases is formed. Skraup has now shown ("Monatshefte," 24, 669) that by heating anhydrous cinchonine oxalate with sulphuric acid on a water-bath for a short time—up to three-quarters of an hour—the base is transformed into *beta*-isopseudo-cinchonine.

Thorium-separation.—As the result of careful investigation, Arthur C. Neish has determined that metanitrobenzoic acid precipitates thorium quantitatively as $Th(C_6H_4NO_2CO_2)_3$ from a neutral solution of the nitrate. When this precipitation is repeated, it affords a complete separation from cerium, lanthanum, and didymium. The method gives as good results for thorium in monazite as the combination of fumaric acid methods, and has the advantage in that it is much shorter, and offers no difficulties in precipitation or filtration; the precipitant is not expensive and avoids the use of alcohol.—*Chem. News*, 90, 201.

LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the North London Branch was held at the Athenæum, Camden Road, on Thursday afternoon, October 27, at which about a dozen members were present. In the absence of the Chairman of the Branch (Mr. P. H. Burton), the chair was taken by Mr. J. Edwards. It was expected that Mr. A. Larking, Secretary of the Early Closing Association, would have been present to explain the new Shop-hours Act, but Mr. Tonkins attended to apologise for Mr. Larking's absence on account of a severe cold. Mr. Stacey, of the Association, who was to have taken Mr. Larking's place, was engaged at Lambeth Palace, in an interview with the Bishop of London. The principal business of the meeting could not therefore be transacted, but a desultory discussion took place, during the course of which Mr. Tonkins explained some of the requirements of the Act. The discussion developed rather into a series of experiences in early closing among chemists, and several spirited remarks were indulged in by Mr. J. Francis regarding the apathy of chemists generally on the question of early closing. He was all for compulsory closing, and the feeling of the meeting appeared to be generally with him. The election of the committee then took place, the following comprising the committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. C. Coutts-Michie, J. Edwards, H. Foot, W. S. Glyn-Jones, A. Hornby, A. Jenkin, R. H. Jones, R. S. Page, J. C. Pentney, G. P. Pond, W. J. Talbot, J. C. Umney, J. Francis, and D. Anderson.

THE FRENCH CUSTOMS COMMISSION has approved a proposition to levy an import-duty on all oil-seeds, such duty to be calculated according to the yield of oil. The Commission proposes to make regulations for the "admission temporaire" of seeds and oils intended for re-exportation.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

A Rebuke.

SIR,—Regardless of the merits or demerits of the prospective C.O.D. postal scheme, I am astounded at the letter signed "S. D." which appears in your issue of October 22, and assume that he has no connection with the body to which he refers; otherwise he would not have made the suggestion.

W. E. SCOTT.

62 Great Russell Street, W.C., October 22.

Munyon's Remedies.

SIR,—I have to-day received a letter from Munyon's Remedy Company stating that it was a mistake on the part of one of their clerks to instruct me to remove the name of the firm from the list of members of the Manufacturers' Section of the P.A.T.A. They wish to continue their membership, and I should be obliged if you would allow me to intimate through your columns that their medicines which had been deleted from the protected list have now been restored to it.

Yours faithfully,

W. S. GLYN-JONES.

Temple Chambers, E.C., October 26.

St. Louis Exhibition Awards.

SIR,—Having just returned from the United States, I may be pardoned for replying through your columns to many verbal and written inquiries awaiting me as to the final awards made by the Grand Jury at St. Louis. I know absolutely nothing personally, or officially, of their disposal or nature, and so far as I know, no authorised official list is yet issued. I can only state that, in my opinion, British exhibitors have very good reason for believing that justice has been done to their intentions in the matter of display and careful attention. In a word, the British chemical exhibits are creditable to the country.

Yours truly,

THOMAS TYRER.

Stirling Chemical-works, Stratford, E.

[Mr. Tyrer has apparently overlooked the list of awards published in this journal last week, which happens to be the fullest statement that has yet reached this country, and, with a few exceptions, it was the first intimation received on this side by exhibitors.—EDITOR.]

Proper Names now Common.

SIR,—“Xrayser” asks what other medicines there are in addition to those he mentions that can be indicated by the name of their inventor. Two occur to me at once—Goulard's extract and Godfrey's cordial. The former of these was commonly known as “Goulard” (sometimes even with a small initial) a hundred years since, and the latter is almost always asked for, in this neighbourhood at any rate, as “Godfrey.” Elliman's embrocation, too, is often spoken of simply as “Elliman.” None of these, however, or of the medicines mentioned by “Xrayser,” has attained quite so great a currency as, for instance, Mackintosh or Macadam, for none of them is used attributively or has any derivatives.

Yours, &c.,

Epworth, October 22.

C. C. BELL.

Otto of Rose.

SIR,—A careful examination of the figures given by Mr. W. H. Simmons in his note on the analysis of otto of rose fails to reveal anything that is not already well known, and the author has, I think, quite failed to appreciate the value of the point which he raises in reference to the refractive index of otto of rose. This is the more strange, since the point connected with the iodine-value of this oil is practically identical. I suggested some little while ago that pure otto of rose has a refractive index within certain limits—limits which require a little variation with the

season, and which are rather lower this year than usual. These limits are not very wide, and samples are so often found quite outside them that the figure becomes of great use. It is not only true, but so obvious that I should have thought it hardly necessary to labour the point, that adulterations can easily be arranged to meet those limits. It is equally true that a mixture of alcohol and chloroform can be made of the specific gravity 1.260, but I fancy we are not prepared to dismiss the specific-gravity test for glycerin as useless. Exactly the same remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, may be applied to every test, including the iodine-absorption—a figure which is useful in the sense that pure samples do fall within certain limits. But so do many adulterated samples, and I warn analysts against accepting this figure as anything more than a confirmatory one. The solid bodies now often used in adulterating otto of rose will often upset all one's calculation in this respect, and apart from the odour it is sometimes impossible to find any figures which will enable one to give a positive opinion on the purity or otherwise of a given sample, unless the oil be separated into its solid and liquid portions and these separately examined.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. PARRY.

208 Borough High Street, S.E., October 24.

What Becomes of Radium?

SIR,—Perhaps the subjoined note from Mr. Bottone, the widely known electrician, may not be unacceptable to your numerous readers. Mr. Bottone published a treatise on radium when the question was at boiling-point; the whole of the first impression of 2,000 was sold in three days.

Yours faithfully, R. GOODWIN MUMBY.

Sir Oliver Lodge in his extraordinary deductions from Radium.

All I can say is that a great deal of the apparent wonderfulness of the subject is being cleared up; and it appears that radium is *not* an element, but, like thorium, uranium, actinium, polonium, colinium, and all that ilk, is a compound body gradually undergoing decomposition. Sir William Ramsay has just notified that a mass of radium, no matter of what size, would entirely disappear in about 1,100 years, a statement which is somewhat at variance with the primarily conceived notion that radium would go on radiating for ever, and a little longer, without appreciable loss.

In Defence of the Male Person.

SIR,—Regarding a letter in last week's issue signed “Sigillum ut Antea,” it seems to me that the writer, who professes to be a teacher of considerable experience, has gone out of his way to vilify male students. I would suggest that he is more fitted to teach the gentler sex, as he probably lacks the rather more forcible personality required for the other sex. It is true that many pharmaceutical students smoke, drink, and make bets, but do not clerical, legal, and medical students do the same thing? The majority of them have a pretty keen eye to the main chance and work hard even if they do occasionally let themselves go.

During my college course I saw very little larking and going to sleep. Our professors managed to make their lectures sufficiently entertaining to keep us on the alert. Furthermore, I don't believe the average male student is such a fool as to tell an examiner that he “had not found a d— thing” or ever expressed a wish to fight him. We have all of us heard these lovely fairy-tales before. With regard to the women coming into the profession, I suppose, as long as they pass the Minor examination nobody has any right to object.

Yours,

AJAX. (22/3.)

Letters in Brief.

“BRAIN AND NERVE INVIGORATOR.”—*Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons (Limited)* have ascertained from the Board of Inland Revenue that this is a dutiable title.

CAPTAIN MORRIS'S PRESCRIPTION.—*Mr. Alfred Wright, Ph.C., 13 High Street, Yeovil*, requests that any chemist who may have prescriptions presented to him to dispense in the name of Captain or Mrs. Perks Morris should communicate with him at the above address without delay.

CASUAL CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.—*Law (19/41)* asks what to do in regard to casual customers who owe between 1s. and 5s. and will not pay up. He has a seaside business, and persons come in, order a mixture to be sent to the hotel, and forget the account. “Law” writes four or five times but they take

no notice. He has scores of these little bills, and would like the advice of "brother chips" as to how to prevent the waste and get the money.

THE C.O.D. PROPOSAL.—*Mr. A. B. Hickisson*, of 75 Southgate Road, N., informs us that his suggestion in regard to bombarding the Postmaster-General with protests has been well received and acted upon. *Mr. Warren*, Chairman of the Advertisers' Protection Society (Limited), states that owing to *Mr. Hickisson's* opposition the society itself is taking no action in this matter. *Mr. Hickisson* is certain that opponents to the C.O.D. are on the winning side, and is "quite sure it is not policy on the part of any Government seriously to affect the interests of British tradesmen, as they are an enormous power to be reckoned with, and therefore the trade have the matter entirely in their own hands. Let them continue as they are doing, but above all things let them without delay see that their member of Parliament is right on the subject." He further suggests that the leader of each deputation should provide himself with the Official Circulars, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, issued by the National Chamber of Trade, Provincial Offices, 1 and 2 Posterngate, Hull.

Legal Queries.

Labels to be marked "Liable" or "Not liable" to medicine stamp-duty should be sent to the Editor in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones, if desired.

21/62. *W. P.*—The label is free from liability.

21/17. *Delta*.—The Inland Revenue authorities are within their rights in asking you to submit your balance-sheets for the last three years.

25/6. *A. H.*—Bile-pills or Liver-beans is not a datiable title.

16/37. *Thistle*.—Your quinine-and-iron tonic is exempt from duty, the disclosure by name being adequate.

24/12. *Subscriber*.—The title is descriptive, therefore not the property of any individual.

20/11. *Dens*.—(1) No. (2) Yes. (3) No. Thus brief because the information has been given herein during the past year.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

234 71.—*Nemo*.—Mulberry-wine.—The following is an old recipe for making mulberry-wine that yields a good result:

The mulberries should be gathered on a dry day when they are changing from red to black, and after leaving them overnight the juice is pressed out. Take equal parts of juice and water and in each gallon of the water boil 1 oz. of cinnamon-bark and 6 oz. of powdered sugar-candy. Strain the syrup and add the mulberry-juice. To each gallon of the mixture add 1 pint of sherry or 4 oz. of brandy. Let the whole stand in a cask to ferment for five or six days, then bottle.

A similar recipe may be used for elderberry-wine, with the addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of ginger to the gallon.

256 23. *P. W.*—Miscible Disinfectant-fluid.—The following recipe from a patent taken out in 1878 will give you an idea of how the disinfectant-fluids are made to turn white on mixing with water:

Coal tar distillates (of sp. gr. exceeding 1.00)	...	...	...	100 parts
Resin	...	...	...	85 parts
Caustic soda or potash (30° B.)	...	...	...	60 parts
Vegetable oil	...	...	...	20 parts

Liquify the resin, add the coal-tar distillates, and when thoroughly incorporated, and while the mixture is still warm, add the caustic soda, and lastly the oil.

The vegetable oil gives the whiteness when the fluid is mixed with water; the product otherwise would be brown. A mixture of caustic soda and potash is now generally used, as an easier-mixing product is obtained.

249/23. *F. J. H.*—"Scientific Mysteries," which we published a few years ago, is the book which appears to fill your requirements. It is out of print, but you could perhaps get a copy through the *C. & D. Coloured Supplement*. We have not come across a similar book of late years.

14/50. *A. M.*—You seem to be unaware of the existence of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," which contains dozens of recipes for dentifrices. You can get the book through any wholesale house for 7s. 6d.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

24/40.—What is "Thlaspa," and where obtainable?

18/13.—What is liquid extract of "Galeka," and where obtainable?

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Friday, October 28.

Poor-law Dispensers' Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C., at 8 P.M. Annual meeting. Committee-meeting at 7.30.

Tuesday, November 1.

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 P.M. Mr. Broadhead on "The Descriptive Titles Signifying Registration under the Pharmacy Act, 1868."

Wednesday, November 2.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Stockport Chemists' Association, Albert Hall, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Opening meeting of the session. The President (Mr. A. Currie) will deliver an inaugural address on "Bunsen and his Work." The report of the Prize Committee will also be received.

Thursday, November 3.

Röntgen Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8.15 P.M. Ordinary meeting, at which the President (Mr. C. T. Holland) will give an address.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 P.M. The question of early closing will be discussed.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting. Among the papers will be "Note on the Action of Nitric Acid on the Ethers," by Dr. J. B. Cohen and Mr. J. Gatecliff; "The Condensation of Formaldehyde with Acetone—Preliminary Note," by Mr. E. A. Werner; "The Constitution of Nitrogen Iodide," by Dr. O. Silberrad; "The Available Plant-food in Soils," by Mr. H. Ingle; "The Combustion of Ethylene," by Dr. W. A. Bone and Mr. R. V. Wheeler; "The Decomposition of Methylurea," by Mr. C. E. Fawcitt; "The Influence of Certain Salts and Organic Bodies on the Oxidation of Guaiacum," by Miss E. G. Willecock; and "The Influence of Potassium Persulphate on the Estimation of Hydrogen Peroxide," by Mr. J. A. N. Friend.

Friday, November 4.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association, Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, at 9 P.M. Mr. Buckley will introduce the question of early closing. The C.O.D. proposals will also be discussed.

Saturday, November 5.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League, Muter's v. Westminster College.

THE annual general meeting of the British Optical Association will be held at the Mount Vernon Hospital, Fitzroy Square, W., on November 16, at 2.30 P.M.

AN evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will take place on November 8. Dr. Drabble and Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith will read a paper on "The Botanical Source of Derbyshire Valerian," and Professor Greenish will make a communication on "Official Processes for Galenical Preparations."

THE ANNUAL REUNION of the Chemists' Assistants' Association will be held in the Banqueting-hall of the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., on November 10. Mr. C. W. Martin is to occupy the chair. Tickets (1s. 6d. each) may be had from Mr. W. Matthews, 10 Nelson Road, Stroud Green, N.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 27.

AS will be seen from the table below, we record a greater number of important price-fluctuations than usual. There is a fairly good tone about the markets generally, but at the auction to-day the demand for first-hand drugs was only poor. The chief alteration is a startling advance of 1½d. per oz. in crude iodine, in consequence of which all preparations follow, potassium, e.g., being 1s. 9d. higher. Chloral hydrate, as was expected, has advanced 6d., and the scarcity of galls is responsible for a rise in tannic acid. Among other articles which have moved upwards are sulphate of copper, carbolic acid, and cod-liver oil. On the other hand a reduction of 2d. has been made in chloroform, and eserine is considerably lower owing to the plentiful supply of raw material. Quinine is also easier and still very quiet. Refined camphor is very firm, and an advance in morphine would not be surprising in view of the firmer position of opium. Norwegian cod-liver oil is rising, and there seems a genuine scarcity in Norway. Peppermint oil is a shade easier on the spot, so far as regards American H.G.H. and Japanese dementholised oil. Soy may advance owing to the devastation of growing crops in Manchuria. Ergot continues firm and senega is easier. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acid, tannic	Acid, carbolic	Cardamoms	Chloroform
Benzols	Ammonia	Oil, coconut	Eserine
Canaryseed	sulphate	Oil, lime	Menthol
Chloral hydrate	Ergot	(W.I.)	Quinine
Copper	Oil, cod-liver	Oil, pepper-	(sec. hands)
sulphate		mint (H.G.H.	Wax, bees'
Hyd. binitrid		and Jap.)	(Zanzibar)
Iodine and			
preps.			
Pepper, white			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, October 27 :—The opium-market has advanced 4d. per lb., the sales since last Wednesday amounting to 150 cases for the United States and speculators.

HAMBURG, October 27 :—Little business is passing in drugs, and the tone of the market is quiet and unchanged. Nux vomica is rising, 28m. per 100 kilos. being to-day's quotation.

NEW YORK, October 27 :—An active business tone prevails. There is no alteration in the price of opium, the market being firm at \$2.70 per lb. for case lots. There has been a brisk demand for quinine at 23c. per oz. Cod-liver oil is also active, and \$50 per barrel is quoted. Lycopodium continues scarce at 80c. per lb. and there is an unsettled feeling in peppermint oil, which, in bulk, is quoted at \$3.65 per lb. Mexican sarsaparilla is again slightly easier at 10c. per lb., and a reduction has taken place in beeswax, which is now quoted at 30c. per lb.

Amsterdam Cinchona-auctions.

The ten auctions to be held in Amsterdam in 1905 will take place on the following dates: January 19, February 23, March 30, May 4, June 8, July 15, August 24, September 28, November 2, and December 7.

Wild "Ipecac."

The unusually large arrival of 35 bales of a root known as wild "ipecac" has taken place from Pernambuco, and although not offered at to-day's drug-auctions it was to be seen at the Crutched Friars drug-warehouse on Wednesday, when a certain amount of interest was shown in it. The root is identical in appearance with a sample in the warehouse museum, which is known as Trinidad ipecac, and came from that island. The late Mr. P. L. Simmons in his work on drugs states that the root (*Asclepias curassavica*) comes from the West Indies and Tropical America. It is known as wild or bastard ipecac, and is used by the negroes as an emetic and purgative. From another source we learn that it abounds in the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, W.I., where it is largely used as a medicine. Both the root and the expressed juice are emetic. Dr. Grain has found in the *Asclepias curassavica* a glucoside, *asclepiadin*, which he believes to be a pure form of asclepiadin of Harnack and the asclepin of Feneulle, and closely to resemble emetine in its physiological action, but to be so unstable as to be of no practical value. Wild ipecac similar in character to the present consignment has occasionally been offered in auction, and has usually been sold as "roots" at a few pence per lb., as nobody appears to have gone to the expense of having it analysed. That this wild ipecac is abundant needs no proof, but on account of its pale colour it is not so readily adaptable for the purposes of adulteration as some of the other spurious ipecacs. That it will eventually be used for this purpose goes without saying. In the consignment under notice an overland sample was sent in the first instance, and this was submitted to a broker who pronounced the article to be "roots" of no medicinal value. For this expression of opinion the broker was taken to task, it being remarked from Pernambuco that "London knew nothing about the article," which, as a fact, was largely prescribed by doctors among the natives in South America. What London's opinion of the article is, will probably be known at the next drug-auctions; it may eventually find its way to the rummage sale.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general condition of the heavy-chemical market remains practically as mentioned in recent reports. A fairly steady all-round business is passing, and prices generally are firm at unchanged rates. Forward business continues to receive good attention, and requirements are being steadily booked without special difficulty.

ALKALI-PRODUCE. Caustic soda is in better request, and has a firm tone, and considerable business is also being done in salteake. Ammonia alkali is moving well and is firm. Bleaching-powder is, if anything, a turn quieter.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA maintains a very firm tone, and particularly so on forward account. There has been a further improvement in values since last writing, and nominal quotations are now as follows: Beckton, November-December, 12l. 5s.; Beckton terms, 12l. 1s. 3d. to 12l. 2s. 6d.; London, November, 12l. 3s. 9d. to 12l. 5s.; Leith, 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 5s. 9d., and November 12l. 5s.; Hull, 12l. 2s. 6d. to 12l. 3s. 9d.

BENZOLS with continued heavier demand are high and firm: 90-per-cent. 93d. to 10d. per gal., and 50-per-cent. 7½d. to 7½d.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—Since last writing a considerable amount of business has been done in main products for forward account, and prices all round are firm. Crystal alum lump, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton; lump, in tierces, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; and ground, in bags, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. Sulphate of alumina of purest qualities, and practically free of iron, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton in casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Alumino-ferric 50s. to 60s. per ton, and aluminous cake 50s. to 55s. per ton, in accordance with package, condition, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality, free of iron and high strength Al.O., 12l. to 12l. 10s. per ton, in large casks; special pulp hydrate of alumina, dried in lump, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt., and ground 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al.O., 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., and second quality 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., according to quantity, etc.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, October 26.

CASTOR OIL.—Although there has been a large inquiry for good seconds Calcutta, very little business has actually resulted, holders being firm at 2½d. per lb. in store and 2½d. to 2½d. for near arrival. For shipment up to February next, quotation remains unchanged at 2½d. First-pressure French is in very small compass, and price is maintained at 2½d. to 2½d. in store, and for shipment quotation is unchanged.

ANISEED.—Good Russian continues very scarce. Levant is firmly held on the spot at 21l. per ton, and for shipment only offers in limited quantity.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—The price for shipment has advanced to 8s. 9d. per cwt. ex quay.

CALABAR BEANS.—An offer of 23d. per lb. has been refused for recent arrivals, holders being firm at 3d.

KOLA.—Small sales have been made at 2½d. per lb.

QUILLAI-BARK.—There have been further sales at 19l. 10s. to 19l. 15s. per ton. It continues in good demand.

ACACIA SORTS continue in good demand, and there have been considerable sales at advanced prices.

OLIVE OIL.—Reports to hand indicate that the crop for the coming season has been considerably damaged and the quantity of better-quality oil for export will be very limited. Prices have already advanced several pounds per tun, and are likely still further to advance before the new oil arrives.

TURMERIC.—There have been sales of Cochinchina bulb at 9s. per cwt.

BEE-SWAX.—Ten sacks Chilean have been sold at 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., and 3 bags Peruvian at 7l. 17s. 6d.

FENNEL-SEED. Turkish is held for 16s. per cwt., and Indian 13s. 6d.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, October 25.

Business is still quiet, and little doing on our drug-market.

AGAR-AGAR is steady, at from 275m. to 290m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

ANTIMONY is again lower, at 26m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM COPAIBA is quiet, with large stocks.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is steadier, with second-hand quoting 500m. to 510m. per 100 kilos., while the factories ask 525m.

CARNAUBA WAX remains quiet, at from 200m. to 265m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

CANTHARIDES are very firm at 10m. to 10½m. per kilo.

COCAINE shows more interest from buyers; muriate is quoted 425m. per kilo.

CORIANDER-SEED.—*Mogador* is firm at 65m., and *Russian* at 40m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is quiet, at 66m. to 65m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is steady, with improving demand, at 325m. to 330m. per 100 kilos.

FENUGREEK for shipment is quoted 17½m. per 100 kilos.

PECACUANHA is unchanged; *Rio* is offered at 11½m. to 11m., and *Cartagena* 10½m. per kilo.

LYCOPOLIUM.—Spot is firm, at 800m., but forward lower, at 675m. per 100 kilos. Substitutes have been offering to-day at much lower prices.

MENTHOL is neglected; spot is quoted 22m., and forward delivery 20m. per kilo.

QUININE shows more demand. The factory price is 33m. and second-hands 32½m. per kilo.

QUILLAI is firm, at 35m. to 36m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA is lower, at 62½m. per 100 kilos.

SENEGA is weaker, at 675m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE is quoted 127m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver is firmer, non-congealing being quoted 185m. per barrel. Castor is steady, at 44m. per 100 kilos., and Rape is quiet. Wood oil on the spot is 51½m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint oil is quiet; H.G.H. is 16½m. to 16m. per kilo., and Japanese on the spot 13½m., and forward 10½m.

ACID, ACETIC, remains firm at from 37s. to 38s. per cwt. for glacial on the spot.

ACID, CARBOLIC, is dearer, ordinary crystals being quoted 6d. to 6½d. per lb. for 39° to 40° C., and 5½d. to 6d. for 34° to 35° C. Crude 50-per-cent. is 1s. 8d., 6-per-cent. 2s. 1d., and 75-per-cent. 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. per gal.

ACID, TANNIC.—The scarcity of galls and the advance in spirit has brought about an advance of 1½d., the present quotation being 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 100 boxes Natal, slightly country damaged, sold without reserve at 2½d. to 2¼d. per lb. St. Vincent was bought in at from 2d. to 3d.

BELLADONNA.—There is an absence of good quality, which is nominally worth 40s. to 45s. There is plenty of woody root to be had at from 35s. to 36s.

PROMIDES.—There are no further developments in the position, but the market is still unsettled. From the United States prices are cabled at about equal to the values ruling in London.

CAMPHOR.—Refined remains firm owing to the continued scarcity of crude. English bells are quoted 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d., with probably small quantities obtainable from second hands at slightly below these prices. In the drug-auctions 25 cases of Japanese refined 1 oz. tablets were bought in at 3s.

Privately a little is obtainable at 2s. 4d., and the position altogether is regarded as very firm.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—The advance which has been thought probable for several weeks was announced on Monday, when the makers raised their prices 6d. per lb., to 3s. 9d. for crystal and cake.

CHLOROFORM.—The makers have reduced their prices by 2d. per lb., and now quote pure B.P. at 1s. 5d., and 50 lbs. at 1s. 4d. Pure B.P. chloroform from S.V.R. is unaltered at 5s., and 50 lbs. 4s. 11d. per lb. Competition by the recent new maker is the cause of the reduction.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on November 10 will consist of 10,917 packages, comprising 8,452 packages *Ledgeriana*, officialis, and hybrid, 2,039 bales and 426 cases *Succirubra*, weighing 938,687 kilos. Java bark. The stock in first-hands at Amsterdam on October 20 consisted of 3,458 packages of Government and 11,634 packages of private bark, including the quantity to be offered at auction. In the drug-auctions 2 serons of fair bright Loxa bark sold at 1s., and for 19 bales of fair Huanuco 9½d. was paid, sea-damaged selling at 8d.

COLCHICUM.—*Seed* is quoted 80s. to 85s., and *root* 50s. to 55s. per cwt., c.i.f.

COPPER SULPHATE is dearer, at 19l. 5s. per ton on the spot for ordinary brands, and 21l. 10s. for finest quality. January-March shipment is 22l.

ERGOT.—Good new Spanish ergot is now held for 2s. per lb. on the spot, and good sound Russian is quoted 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. on the spot, and 1s. 6d. c.i.f.

ESERINE.—Makers have reduced prices, and now quote sulphate and salicylate B.P. at 3s. 2d. per gram for small lots—a reduction of 1s. 10d.; 10-gram lots are quoted 3s.—a reduction of 1s. 9d. Alkaloids other than sulphate and salicylate, such as hydrobromide, muriate, and the pure alkaloid, are now quoted 3s. 10d.—a reduction of 2s. 2d. per gram.

FERRI AMMON. CIT. is quoted 1s. per lb. for a leading make.

GALLS.—Holders of plum-shaped Chinese ask 52s. 3d., and usual kind 51s. 6d., c.i.f., for October-December.

GAMBER.—Cubes are quiet, with small sales at 51s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Sales of ordinary brown Ghatti have been made on the spot at 16s. per cwt.

HYD. BINIOD.—Owing to the advance in iodine the makers have advanced their price to 10s. 10d. per lb., 14 lbs. 10s. 9d., and 28-lb. lots 10s. 8d. per lb.

IODIDES.—A startling advance of 1½d. per oz. in the price of crude iodine took place on Saturday, the Iodine Convention raising their price to 9d. per oz. Makers of iodide preparations have advanced their prices in consequence, and now quote: Potassium iodide at 12s. 6d. per lb., 14 lbs. 12s. 3d., and 1-cwt. lots 12s. per lb.; Sodium, 13s. 9d. per lb. for 28 lbs., and 14s. for smaller wholesale quantities. Resublimed iodine is 14s. to 14s. 3d., and iodoform, powder or crystal, is 16s. per lb. for 28 lbs., and 16s. 3d. for smaller wholesale quantities. As is usual with iodine the advance caught members of the trade by surprise, as the competition of Japanese and other makes always tended to keep stocks low in wholesalers' hands, and even the makers of iodide preparations are by no means pleased at the idea of paying more for their raw material, the supplies of which they had kept at the lowest point. Hitherto it has been a surprise to the trade that Japanese potassium iodide and iodoform should continue to find their way to this market and sell slightly below the convention prices. The probable explanation of the advance is that these supplies in Japan are becoming absorbed owing to the war, and will in all probability cease shortly. Japanese potassium iodide is being offered at 11s. 6d., and possibly 11s. 3d. British make outside the convention is quoted 11s. 9d. It is the offering of these small outside parcels that prevents the higher range of prices taking full effect as yet. Previous to the advance Japanese iodoform was offering at 13s. 7d. net. in 14 lb. bottles.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There is a firmer tone about the London market this week in sympathy with Norway, where stocks

are becoming low, and for the finest brands of oil there is difficulty in filling orders. Several agents ask 180s. per barrel, c.i.f., but so far this figure has not been paid. Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 22 that there has been a considerably improved demand, and finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is very firmly held at 165s., f.o.b. Bergen, and refiners are unable to satisfy the demand promptly. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 5,842 barrels, against 2,060 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—closes steady at 38s. 10½d. to 39s. for American on the spot.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—The market for Peppermint oil is easier, holders of American H.G.H. asking 16s. to 16s. 3d. spot. In Wayne County oil the importer of S. & F. brand has practically cleared out his stock at 16s. net.; prices for Wayne County range from 16s. to 17s. 6d., the latter price being asked, but not yet paid, for *Toda's* brand. The lay-down cost of Wayne County oil works out at 18s. Japanese demontholised oil is quiet at 6s. to 6s. 3d. per lb. spot. *Citronella* oil is unaltered at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. on the spot. *Cassia* oil is quoted 2s. 11d. for 75 to 80 per cent. and 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. for 80 to 85 per cent. *Star-aniseed* oil is steady at 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. per lb. spot.

OPUM.—The London market remains firm, and the higher prices noted last week are beginning to take effect in some instances, as there is rather more general demand among consumers. A moderate business has been done in Tokat seconds at up to 9s., and for good Smyrna druggists' up to 7s. 9d. has been paid.

SMYRNA, October 14.—Our opium-market is very firm, owing to lack of rain. During September we had some rain, but this month not a drop has fallen, and if the present dry weather continues much longer we may see an advance of 1s. per lb. Holders do not care to sell at present, but prefer looking on.

The sales this week amount to 31 cases, as follows: Five cases for account of interior speculators, 10 cases shipped on consignment to London, 4 for England, 6 for America, and 6 for France. Current talequale is quoted 6s. 7d. to 7s. per lb., f.o.b.; druggists', 7s. to 7s. 8d.; Yerli, Bogaditz, and Karahissar, as to quality, 7s. 2d. to 8s. The stuff sold at 6s. 7d. to 7s. is not really worth more than 6s. to 6s. 5d. from a manufacturer's point of view.

ORANGE-PEEL.—A new arrival of Maltese thin-cut orange-peel has been sold at 1s. per lb.

ORRIS.—The new Florentine crop appears to be poor in quality, and for fair picked 19s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

POTASH CITRATE.—The present quotation is 1s. per lb. for a leading make.

QUICKSILVER is very steady, at 7l. 15s. per bottle.

QUININE.—The market in second-hands has been quiet and easier, a sale of 10,000 oz. being reported on Tuesday at 10½d. per oz. for good German sulphate, but subsequently there were buyers at 11d., sellers quoting 11½d. In some quarters doubt is expressed in regard to the genuineness of the sale at 10½d., and it is reported that nobody is able to find the seller!

SENEGA.—Although the recent arrivals were practically all for delivery against contract, an easier feeling has been noticeable of late. 3s. per lb. net is quoted on the spot.

SHELLAC.—Full rates have been paid for small parcels on the spot, ordinary livery to fair bright T.N. orange selling at from 220s. to 230s. per cwt. spot. The speculative market has not been so excited, but October "delivery" has fluctuated widely, 280s. being paid and 300s. asked last Friday, whereas spot could be had at 222s. 6d. per cwt. December has been sold at 224s. to 229s., and January at 190s. to 197s.

SODA ACETATE is now quoted 16l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b.

SOY.—A cable was received in London last week to the effect that the battles in Manchuria during the past fortnight have seriously affected the growing crops, practically a thousand square miles of agricultural produce having been injured or destroyed, including maize, dry-grown rice, and soy-beans, of which the Russian army were especially fond. It is therefore probable that the arrival-prices of soy will be affected in the near future.

SPICES.—At auction Jamaica *Ginger* met with a slow demand, a few lots good common selling at 31s. 6d.

Native cut Cochin was bought in at from 37s. to 40s., washed rough at 21s. to 24s., rough Calicut at 21s. per cwt. Good Tellicherry *Pepper* (54) sold at 5½d. Privately fair Singapore is quoted 5½d. on the spot, and there are sellers of January-March at 5½d. *White Pepper* is dearer, but business is slow. Singapore is quoted 9½d. for fair and 8½d. for Penang. For arrival Singapore is offered cheaper at 8½d. c.i.f. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were steady in auction. Of Zanzibar *Cloves* 195 bales were offered in auction and about 100 sold cheaply at 7d. to 7½d., and barely fair at 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb. Privately the market for Zanzibar has been quiet, prices tending easier—October-December having been sold at 5½d. to 5¼d., to 5¾d., and January-March at 5½d. per lb.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Supplies of American can now be had, one agent quoting 55s. per cwt. on the spot.

TURMERIC.—Split Cochin bulbs are in good supply, and sellers in quantity ask 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. Good bright to ordinary dull Madras finger is quoted 17s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPANESE, is firm on the spot, at 55s. per cwt.

London Drug-auctions.

The offerings of drugs were confined to first-hand goods only, for which there was a very poor demand. The proceedings were somewhat noisy during the selling of senna and cardamoms, a general conversation going on between parties who were not interested in those articles. There were few alterations in prices. Cape aloes was steady and Socotrine was firmly held. Sumatra Lencoin was slow of sale, but privately there has been a fair demand. Buchu sold steadily, and for Mysore cardamoms prices were 1d. per lb. easier, but full up for Tellicherry. Cascarella sold firmly, and for cascara sagrada prices remain easy. Jamaica honey was neglected, and for Rio ipecacuanha there was not a single bid. Menthol declined on further forced sales, and West Indian oil of lime was a trifle easier. Rhubarb was quiet and about steady, and Timnevelly senna sold with excellent competition, the bulk consisting of the cheaper grades, which were perhaps a shade easier; for the bolder and medium descriptions, which are scarce, full prices were paid. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was well competed for, and native Lima, which was mostly of medium quality, sold at steady rates. Zanzibar wax was much lower, and no really good quality of Jamaica was offered. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
Aloes—				Kola	17	...	0
Cape	23	...	28	Loofahs	7	...	0
Socotrine	31	...	0	Menthol	10	...	10
Aniseed	23	...	0	Musk	5	...	0
Annatto-seed	5	...	5	Oil, cinnamon-leaf			
Antimony	2	...	0	(bot.)	4	...	4
Balsam Copaiba	4	...	0	eucalyptus	31	...	2
Benzoin—				fish	1	...	0
Palembang	25	...	0	lime	11	...	3
Siam	14	...	0	Patchouli	3	...	0
Sumatra	10	...	5	Rhubarb	73	...	6
Buchu	48	...	4	Sarsaparilla—			
Calumba	34	...	34	Honduras	2	...	0
Camphor	25	...	0	Jamaica	46	...	46
Cannabis indica	12	...	0	Lima	15	...	13
Cardamoms	300	...	118	Scablae	23	...	23
Cascara sagrada	180	...	0	Seedlac	8	...	0
Cascarella	24	...	16	Senna—			
Cinchona	24	...	21	Timnevelly	1,519	...	1,519
Civet	6	...	0	Squill	5	...	0
Cubebs	30	...	0	Sticklac	47	...	0
Cuscut	1	...	1	Storax	4	...	0
Elemi	12	...	0	Tamarinds	6	...	0
Gun arabia	1	...	0	Turmeric	132	...	77
Honey—				Wax (bees)—			
Honduras	6	...	0	East Indian	16	...	7
Jamaica	177	...	60	Jamaica	18	...	8
Ipecacuanha—				Mogador	50	...	0
Cartagena	4	...	4	Zanzibar	169	...	120
Rio (Matto Grosso)	35	...	0	Wax, Japanese	17	...	0
Kamala	6	...	0				

ALOES.—Cape sold at steady prices, good bright hard firsts selling at 32s. 6d., good seconds from 31s. 6d. to 30s. 6d., dull and softish seconds from 29s. to 29s. 6d., low soft and drossy 24s. per cwt. A new lot of Socotrine in kegs was limited at 80s. per cwt. for stiff pasty aloes of good flavour.

ANISEED.—For Russian of the new crop 20s. per cwt. is wanted.

ANNATTO-SEED.—Firm. Five bags of Madras sold at 5½*d.* per lb.

ANTIMONY.—Twenty cases of Japanese crude were bought in at 15*l.* per ton.

BENZON.—Slow of sale. Fine qualities of Sumatra gum continue very scarce. Recently there has been a good demand for shipment to Russia, some 80 to 90 cases having been exported. In auction the demand was slow; 5 cases of fair Sumatra seconds, rather false packed, sold at 6*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. For good glassy Palembang 55*s.* per cwt. was refused.

BUCHU remains steady, fair round, slightly stalky and yellowish leaf selling at 7½*d.* per lb. Good green longs were taken out at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb., the broker intimating that he would "take less."

CALUMBA.—Thirty bags of ordinary dull small to bold sorts sold, without reserve, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 4 bags small to bold fair palish brought 20*s.*

CANNABIS INDICA.—Tops are unaltered at 4*s.* 5*d.*, and 4*s.* for siftings.

CARDAMOMS were slow of sale and prices were generally 1*d.* per lb. easier for Ceylon-Mysore, although Tellicherry variety brought full prices. The following were the rates paid: Ceylon-Mysore, good bold pale smooth, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; bold pale, 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*; good bold medium dullish to pale, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; small and medium pale, 8*d.* to 11*d.*; small pale, 7½*d.* to 8*d.*; brown and split, 7*d.* to 7½*d.*; extra small, 6½*d.* *Seeds* 9*d.* to 11*d.*, subject. Tellicherry, good bold long heavy palish, 1*s.* 9*d.*; medium and bold palish, 1*s.* 1*d.*; bold brownish, 11*d.*; good medium brownish, 8*d.* to 8½*d.*; splits, 7*d.* to 8*d.* *Seed*, 10*d.*

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Two parcels, comprising 160 bags, were offered, but no bids were forthcoming. 36*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. (gross for net—no draft or discount) was the price for fair bright new crop.

CASCARILLA.—Of 14 bales of quill 6 sold at 65*s.* per cwt. for good small to bold, part silvery; and 10 barrels of siftings realised 75*s.* per cwt.

CUBEBS.—A parcel of 30 bags of fairly bold, partly bluish, but rather stalky berries was bought in at 35*s.* per cwt.

CUSCUS.—A bale of good from Tuticorin sold at 17*s.* per cwt.

HONEY.—The stocks of Jamaica are now said to be much smaller and in fewer hands than they were, but that fact did not influence buyers to-day, as the article was slow of sale, this being the off season for honey. Good pale thick in barrels sold at from 22*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*, and 19*s.* for commoner; pale yellowish thick sold at 21*s.* Fair brown liquid in casks and barrels brought 19*s.* to 20*s.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA was a dead letter in auction, no bids whatever being made. Importers, however, were firm, and showed no inclination to force sales. The limits for Matto Grosso offered ranged from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 7*d.* per lb., according to quality. Privately small sales of fair stout Matto Grosso have been made at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Four bags of common dull Cartagena part stout sold at 4*s.* 11*d.* per lb. being firm.

MENTHOL.—Ten cases of Japanese unworked Kobayashi brand sold, without reserve, at from 8*s.* 9*d.* to 9*s.* per lb., these prices registering a decline of 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* on the last private prices. Privately there are sellers since the auction at 9*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 9*d.* for Kobayashi.

MUSK.—Four tins of Chinese Cabardine musk, in rather damp condition, were limited at 28*s.* per cz.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Eight cases West Indian distilled *Lime* oil were held at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., and for 3 other cases 1*s.* 4*d.* was paid for fair, being a shade easier. Two cases of B.P. eucalyptus oil containing 53 per cent. of cineol sold at 1*s.* 2*d.*, and for globulus, containing 56 per cent., 1*s.* 5*d.* was wanted. Four cases Cinnamon leaf oil sold at 2½*d.* per oz.

RHUEARB.—There was a much better show of rhubarb than usual, the feature of the article being the offering of 37 cases of new-crop Shensi and Canton by a broker who has not hitherto offered rhubarb. Only 2 cases were sold, however, these comprising common spongy round and flat Canton pickings, with one half fair colour, for which 9*d.*

was paid; 9½*d.* was refused for good pickings which were subsequently sold privately. Of High-dried, bold flat, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, 2 cases sold at 1*s.* per lb. A few sales have been made privately, including flat High-dried at 1*s.* for half pinky fracture, and 1*s.* 1*d.* for three-quarter pinky.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica having been scarce for some time past, the offerings were eagerly competed for to-day, and 1*s.* 2*d.* was paid for good grey; also 1*s.* 2*d.* for coarse, badly sea-damaged bringing 11½*d.* Of Native Jamaica 15 bales were shown, and practically all sold at from 6½*d.* to 7½*d.* with one lot at 8*d.* per lb. The quality consisted mostly of dull medium red to common mixed and partly false packed. Of Lima-Jamaica 3 bales sold at 11*d.* per lb. for dull lean long hanks. Privately fair sales of good Lima have been made at 11*d.*

SCABLAC.—For good Madras scabs 6*l.* was paid, and 5*l.* for block.

SENNA.—The offerings of Tinnevely senna were again unusually large, but practically all sold at full prices, for the bolder and medium grades, and at a shade easier prices for the lower descriptions, of which the bulk was composed. One lot of extra bold greenish brought 4½*d.*, good bold greenish sold at 3¾*d.*, fair medium greenish 2¾*d.* to 3*d.*, small 2¼*d.* to 2½*d.* per lb., and ordinary small specky and partly sea-damaged 1*d.* to 2*d.* *Pods*, dark to fair, sold at 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* per lb.

TURMERIC partly sold at 6*s.* per cwt. for small Madras bulbs.

WAX, BEES.—Of 16 packages of Jamaica offered 6 sold at from 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* for fair red and brown mixed. No good red was offered. Of Zanzibar wax 162 packages mostly sold at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* lower rates, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* being paid for 30 bales of good even brown, and for a further 90 packages 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* was paid. Three cases of fair unsorted Bombay sold at 6*l.*, and 4 cases of slightly drossy and grey at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Privately there is a scarcity of good hard bleached Calcutta wax.

Cardamom-cultivation on the Gold Coast.

The report for 1903 of the Botanical Department of the Gold Coast states that a supply of selected seed of Mysore and Malabar cardamoms was obtained from one of the largest cardamom-planters in Ceylon; 1,486 plants of the former and 3,176 plants of the latter have been raised from these seeds. Both kinds have, so far, made rapid growth at Aburi. The seeds were sown in March, and the plants are now about forty inches high. It is proposed to plant them on some of the sloping lands in the Aburi rubber and kola plantation. It is interesting to note that in 1901 samples of cardamoms from the Gold Coast were submitted to Liverpool brokers, who pronounced them of low grade and worth about 1*s.* per lb. Considering that the output in Ceylon is steadily increasing year by year and prices are extremely low, planters on the Gold Coast should think twice before embarking on the production of a spice the demand for which will always be limited, notwithstanding Ceylon's strenuous endeavours to "make cardamoms better known in the markets of the world."

Paraffin Wax.

There has been some falling-off lately in the production of paraffin wax, and in some quarters it is thought that the exportation from the United States has considerably diminished of late. It is calculated that the average shipments from the United States every month in 1904 thus far have been about 134,000 cwt., as contrasted with 152,000 cwt. in 1903 on a similar reckoning, showing a diminution of 18,000 cwt. for a whole year. It was impossible for so great and continuous a contraction in the exports of paraffin wax to escape notice in a country where only a short time before (in 1903) they reached the unprecedented total of fully 1,786,000 cwt. Where the decrease has been principally felt has been in the consignments to Europe and Australia. It is considered, however, that the deficiencies complained of are more apparent than real, that there is merely a lull in consumption, and that should any material slackening in the production of paraffin wax immediately follow, a revival of export demand might not unlikely find the manufacturer unprepared with available stocks or supplies in reserve, when the downward tendency of prices would at once be arrested.

THE LONDON Warehouse and office of Johann Maria Farina, gegenüber dem Georgsplatz, Cologne, has been transferred to Messrs. Van Oppen, Ross & Co., 78 Basinghall Street, E.C.

Unimentum Camphoræ.

By GEORGE ROE.

CAMPHORATED OIL has been much before the Health Departments of our various Municipal Councils, and often to the disadvantage of the pharmacists from whom it has been purchased for analytical consideration. Now that winter is close upon us the demand for the galenical will be much increased, and we shall therefore be preparing our stock to meet the demand. There does not appear to me to be any particular difficulty in making camphorated oil, and it is surprising to read of evaporated camphor through using a loose stopper or overheating in manufacture. The Pharmacopœia does not prescribe the use of heat, and now that flowers of camphor is ordered the difficulty of solution is reduced to a minimum. Most of us know about how much we shall be selling in the course of a month, and, providing we see no reason for the camphor and olive oil to alter much in price, can make sufficient to last that time or longer. In writing of such an old preparation I feel I shall not be stating anything new to most readers, but that is not exactly my object. If this simple statement should stimulate others to record their experiences or to criticise my process a useful object will be served.

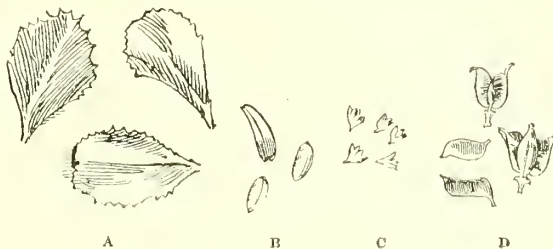
It is in cold weather that most difficulty in making the oil is experienced; the olive oil then becomes almost solid, but it should be possible to warm it, bottle off, and keep on a top shelf, when, as a rule, it remains fluid. Providing, then, the oil is fluid and ready for use, I find the most convenient and expeditious way of turning it into the camphor liniment is as follows: Take an empty pottle bottle and measure in 64 oz. of olive oil for each pound of camphor to use; make a mark on the bottle, allowing room for the camphor, which is added, above the mark. The oil can be poured in to any mark on the bottle, and the camphor (previously rubbed through a fine wire sieve) should be

added gradually. It will be found that, after all has been added, the camphor liniment is, with a single shake, ready for use.

The Karoo Buchu.

By C. EDWARD SAGE, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

THIS new buchu (described in this journal September 17, page 506) has been identified at the Kew Herbarium. It is *Diosma succulenta* var. *Bergiana*, and its characters agree with the specimen collected by Mund and named by Harvey and Sonder.



A Leaves of *Barosma betulina*.
B Karoo buchu leaves.
C Flowers of *Diosma succulenta* var. *Bergiana*.
D Fruit of *D. succulenta* var. *Bergiana*.

The above sketches of the little flowers and the beaked carpellary fruits are the same size as the specimens, and the natural size illustration of the leaves shows how small they are in comparison with ordinary buchu, which is also figured.



AN OXFORD EIGHT.

The photograph is of eight of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s representative staff, and was taken at Oxford. In the top row are (from left to right) Messrs. Fenton, Hemming, Hall, Crofts, and Nash; in the second row, Messrs. Maben, Hickey (senior of the staff), and Francis.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, October 21. Mr. D. B. DOTT, the Chairman, before entering on the business of the meeting, referred to the loss which Scottish pharmacy had sustained by the death of Mr. Adam Gibson, Edinburgh, a former member of the Executive and also of the Board of Examiners, and Mr. John Borland, Kilmarnock, who had been a most useful divisional secretary of the Society. On the motion of Mr. STRACHAN, it was agreed to record the loss they had thus sustained and to send a copy of the minute to the relatives.

NOMINATION OF EXAMINERS.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY submitted the report of the Committee on Nomination to the Board of Examiners, which was adopted.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPENING MEETING.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY intimated that Professor Traill, Aberdeen, had agreed to open the session on Friday, November 25, with an address on "Man's Relation to the Flora of Scotland." He had also arranged that the second lecture, in December, should be delivered by Mr. Wm. Mair, who had just returned from a visit to the United States. He expected the lecture would be illustrated by something like two hundred pictures. He had not made any arrangements for subsequent meetings.

GEOGRAPHICAL REARRANGEMENT.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY, in intimating changes that had taken place among divisional secretaries throughout Scotland, said it is proposed to transfer the islands of Skye and Lewis to the counties of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty, to which they belonged, instead of being included in the district of Argyllshire.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY was instructed to minute correspondence regarding Sir John Tuke's return of medical and dental companies (see *C. & D.*, August 20).

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY also read correspondence from headquarters about the Poisons Bill and the Stamp Acts.

DISCIPLINARY POWERS.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR (Glasgow) submitted the following motion, of which he had given notice:

That the Executive respectfully recommend to the Council the expediency of including in the next Pharmacy Bill provisions to the following purport:

(1) That statutory authority be conferred on the Council to exercise disciplinary powers over all persons on the register of chemists and druggists who are found guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, and to inflict penalties ranging from temporary removal of the offender's name from the register, with concurrent suspension from the practice of pharmacy, to permanent erasure from the register.

(2) That an assistant's qualification be instituted, *mutatis mutandis*, on the lines indicated, and for the purposes specified, in the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) Amendment Act (1890), Section 19.

That this Executive further respectfully suggests the advantages of amendment of Section 6, Clause 1, of the by-laws of the Society, as under:

"The Council shall meet in the Society's House in London or Edinburgh quarterly, each quarterly meeting to open on such day, hour, and place as the Council may from time to time decide."

Mr. Gilmour in speaking to this motion submitted that chemists and druggists are in a much higher position now than they were in 1868, and the difficulty is to keep it. While distinctions between professions and trades are disappearing, the necessity for elevating the professions is growing. At present the only disciplinary power under the Pharmacy Act is that the Council of the Society may in certain cases of breach thereof lodge a complaint with the Privy Council, who may order the name of the incriminated person to be removed from the register. Mr. Gilmour called attention to the number of cases in which registered chemists had committed police offences and

crimes, but whose names remained on the register. He contended that there were cases in which they should not—*e.g.*, drunkenness. As to unprofessional conduct, properly so called, Mr. Gilmour said there are men on the register who daily commit acts that are infamous in a professional and moral respect against whom they have no remedy. It is useless to ostracise them; they continue to pursue their career of detraction, fraud, and conspiracy against their professional brethren. There are cases in which chemists systematically defame their professional brothers, lend themselves to fraud, and make most abominable charges. He knew of one who began his career by accusing all the other chemists in the town of charging 500 or 600 per cent. in dispensing poisons, and who had prospered. He circulated lying pamphlets showing a chemist pouring water into a large bottle. He got the idea from an American picture. He had no invention of his own. It seemed to him that the only way in which they could deal with such persons was by the Council acquiring disciplinary powers.

Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL seconded the motion.

Mr. STORRAR said it appeared to him a cool thing for any society to ask power to use discipline over people who were not members. He suggested that Mr. Gilmour should alter his motion to the extent of making a compulsory annual charge for registration to carry with it membership of the Society. In that way they would have all the chemists and druggists under their wing. The question of subscription came to be a serious matter; but they might have a registering subscription not carrying membership but the right to exercise disciplinary powers.

Mr. GILES and Mr. DOIG having spoken briefly, Mr. GILMOUR modified his motion as suggested by Mr. Storrar, and it was adopted.

EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANTS.

Mr. GILMOUR then spoke in support of the second part of the motion. He said he did not think the Act ever intended that assistants should be qualified to sell poisons. But there was a judicial decision, against which there was no appeal, that the seller of poison must be a qualified person. At present it was a physical impossibility to get qualified assistants for every pharmacy in the country, and it might be many years before they could. The result was that the principal conscientiously endeavoured to carry out the intention of the Act, and devoted himself much more closely to business than was good for his health or the common weal. He had had a good deal of experience of assistants' associations, and among those assistants there were at least 20 or 30 per cent. of men who were past middle age. They entered the business when there was no talk about the necessity for qualified sellers of poisons. Their employers kept them on, they suffered considerable hardship, and some ended their days in the workhouse. They had arrived at a time when they ought to obviate that state of things and mitigate such hardships as much as possible. He proposed to do so by overcoming the difficulty of getting qualified assistants. When the Act of 1868 was passed all assistants who had been *bona fide* engaged as such for three years before were allowed to pass a modified examination. It seemed very simple now, but he had no doubt it was stiff enough to some who had to pass it. In Ireland they had an assistants' qualification. He had written to the President of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society, who replied that the qualified assistant was of great service but the number of candidates was not so many as they could wish. He had asked for an account of the merits and demerits of the system, and the President said it was all merits and no demerits. He found from the register sent him that there were sixty-six assistants, and of these thirty-six had become pharmacists. On the Continent the qualified assistant is the rule. The difference between German and British pharmacy law is considerable. Before entering the profession in Germany a certificate of education is required, and during the three years' apprenticeship the embryo pharmacist can legally only do anything under the eyes of the principal, who alone is responsible. Then the "Assistant examination" is passed, and during the two years to be spent as an assistant he is allowed to do all pharmaceutical work (including the selling of poisons), but cannot be sole manager

or proprietor of a business, and can act as *locum-tenens* for his principal for a period not exceeding fourteen days (which must be reported to the authorities). Then two years are spent at a University, after which the "State examination" is passed and he is a fully qualified "Apotheker." In France poison can be supplied to known persons only and is entered in a book. The legally qualified owner of the pharmacy alone is responsible for everything, even if his assistant is also a fully qualified pharmacist; for in France non-pharmacists employed as errand-boys are allowed to make up prescriptions. All over the Continent that system prevails—in Russia, Austria, and all the other great countries—and the provision works admirably. In view of the hardship and illegality which have resulted in Great Britain from the Wheeldon decision, Mr. Gilmour submitted that an assistants' qualification would be the remedy, and he explained that those who pass the examination shall be competent to transact the business of a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society in his temporary absence, but shall not be entitled to conduct or manage a business or to keep open shop on their own account. Assistants who had been engaged for ten years (or whatever period might be fixed upon) previous to the passing of the law should be admitted on a modified examination, and all assistants who had not been engaged for that period would have to pass the Assistants' examination.

Mr. KER, in seconding the motion, said he had advocated such a system more than once because he believed it would be much to the profit of all.

On the suggestion of Mr. BOA, the discussion was adjourned, Mr. Dore remarking that in the meantime Mr. Gilmour might consider how his proposal would affect surgeries and institutions of that kind.

Mr. GILMOUR withdrew the third portion of his motion, as to Council meetings.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. CURRIE, Mr. GILES, and Mr. WILSON gave reports regarding the Pharmaceutical Conference at Sheffield, which they agreed was most enjoyable and successful.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY reported in reference to the matter brought up by Mr. Spence regarding the regulations for dispensing in poorhouse hospitals, in the army, and in the Post office, and the matter was remitted to the General Purposes Committee to consider the form of a schedule to be sent to local secretaries.

On the suggestion of Mr. MITCHELL, it was agreed to remit to the Council for consideration the question of having examination-certificates on parchment.

Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL informed the Executive that he had received a reply from the Inland Revenue stating that they could not give permission to chemists to supply unmixed methylated spirit on an order from a doctor for use of a patient, but the Board are always willing to consider any applications for the use of the spirit in preparations ordered by doctors if the formulæ are submitted for approval or otherwise.

On the motion of Mr. CURRIE, seconded by Mr. GILES, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Currie were appointed to draw up and transmit to the Postmaster-General a resolution opposing the introduction of the cash-on-delivery system.

THE WRONG PATIENT.—An innocent-looking German boy walked into an American drug-store the other day and said, "Haf you got some bees' stings for rheumatism?" "Bees' stings for rheumatism," the proprietor repeated. "Where did you hear of that?" "Why, muther was reating it by de newpapers," replied the lad. "Well, see here," said the proprietor with a sudden smile, "I haven't got the cure in the store, but I keep it in my back yard. You go through this door and walk around my flower-beds. When you see four or five bees resting on a flower just try to pick them up." The boy nodded and went out. He was gone at least ten minutes. When he came back his face was red, and his nose—where an angry bee had alighted—was beginning to swell. He held out his hand. "I picked me some of dose bees oop," he placidly remarked. "Did you?" said the amused proprietor. "And does your hand feel any better?" "It ain't for me," he placidly said. "It's for my bruder."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Thursday, October 20. Present: Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (President), in the chair; Messrs. Gibson, Holmes, Idris, Ransom, and Professor Greenish (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Hon. Treasurer), Messrs. Peck and White (Hon. Secretaries), Dr. W. H. Martindale and Messrs. F. C. J. Bird, W. W. Savage, and Harold Wilson. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Atkins, Gadd, Howard, and Payne.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters from relatives of the late Mr. A. H. Allen and the late Mr. W. Ward were read, acknowledging letters of condolence received from the Hon. Secretaries.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. J. C. Umney) reported that he had received the cheque for 70*l.* from the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. Idris moved, Mr. Ransom seconding, "that a sub-committee be appointed to arrange for the handing over to the Pharmaceutical Society of the completed work of the Formulary Committee." This was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were constituted the sub-committee: Messrs. Martin, Naylor, Bird, J. C. Umney, and Edmund White.

Mr. Gibson, after explaining that the Local Committee considered the most convenient date for the meeting in 1905 would be Monday, July 24, moved that that date be decided upon. Mr. Savage seconded, and mentioned that the Local Committee had decided to send in January a special circular to chemists in the United Kingdom inviting to membership of the Conference and attendance at the Brighton meeting. The date was accepted, and it was arranged that the circular should be submitted to the Hon. General Secretaries for their approval before it is sent out. Mr. Umney said the thanks of the committee were due to the Brighton friends for this action on their part, and on his proposition a vote of thanks to them was unanimously passed.

On the motion of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Idris, the Hon. Secretaries were instructed to write to the relatives of the late Mr. Adam Gibson, of Edinburgh, expressing the deep regret of the committee for the loss they and the Conference had sustained by his sudden death.

Mr. White stated that the "Year-book" is nearly ready for publication, a little matter in connection with the advertisements being the only cause of delay, and this would be settled in a few days. Five new members were elected.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Green, C. L. *On Sterilisation of the Hands.* Bacteriological inquiry into relative value of various agents used in disinfection of hands. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 104. 2s. 6*d.* net. (Simpkin.)

Hewer, Mrs. J. Langton. *Our Baby.* (Ninth edition.) 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 158. Paper, 1s. 6*d.*; cloth, 2s. 6*d.* (J. Wright & Co., Bristol.) [The present edition of this popular handbook for mothers and nurses is the largest yet printed. This shows that the book fulfils a definite purpose and still finds appreciation. The whole has been revised and re-set in new form for this issue, with the result that a greater facility for rapid reference has been attained.]

Hyatt-Woolf, Charles, and Hardy, Harold. *Food, Drink, and Drug Frauds and the Law of Adulteration.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 272. Paper covers. 1s. (Gutenberg Press.)

Marshall, C. F. *Syphilis and Gonorrhœa.* 8vo. 8s. net. (Rebman.)

Robson, A. W. M., and Moynihan, B. G. A. *Diseases of Stomach and their Surgical Treatment.* 2nd edit. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 522. 15s. net. (Baillière.)

Moissan, H. *Electric Furnace.* Trans. by A. T. de Mouill-pied. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 320. 10s. 6*d.* net. (E. Arnold.)

Schuster, A. *Introduction to the Theory of Optics.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 356. 15s. net. (E. Arnold.)

Wright, J. *Electric Furnaces and their Industrial Applications.* Illus. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 298. 8s. 6*d.* net. (Constable.)

Australasian News.

Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," a journal established by the proprietors of this journal, and published in Melbourne, Vic. Copies of the monthly issue can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, amongst other, societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

New Zealand.

THE SHOPS AND OFFICES BILL has been in Committee, but the only amendment affecting chemists even indirectly is

door, and the fright he had at his helplessness has left him in a shaken condition.

KAURI GUM.—The annual report of the Department of Lands and Survey states that a new industry has been started in the Hokianga District to obtain kauri gum from trees by cutting notches in the bark, which causes the gum to exude. The gum is collected from various cuts in the trees once a year, and it is said that about 14s. worth of gum per tree can be obtained at each gathering. Five hundred trees have been experimented upon for a start. It is a question what injury this bleeding does to the trees. The sugar-maple and spruce fir in other countries are injured by a similar process for sugar and turpentine respectively. Possibly the kauri, being a gigantic forest tree, can stand the process.

Tasmania.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DENTAL ASSOCIATION of Northern Tasmania devoted its meeting on August 26 to two papers on the Pharmacopœia roots and leaves, the latter by Mr. H. E. D. Stevens, the Hon. Secretary. The papers were intended for students and apprentices, and



PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW ZEALAND.—MEMBERS ATTENDING THE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT WELLINGTON, AUGUST 9-11, 1904.

Back Row.—A. Bagley, Dunedin; R. D. Haulon, G. Bagley, and Geo. W. Wilton, Wellington; W. Barrett, Christchurch.
Front Row.—T. Johnstone, Dunedin; Graves Aickin, Auckland; Geo. Mee (President), Wellington; C. W. Nielson (Registrar), Wellington; A. Crawford, Auckland. *Absent.*—L. Bonnington, Christchurch, through breakdown of a steamer.

that the words "or professional" have been struck out of the definition of offices. This excludes from the operation of the Bill offices of dentists, doctors, analysts, and the like, although the words "mercantile" and "commercial" both remain in the definition, and it may be a matter for argument whether accountants or advertising dentists come within the meaning of the Bill.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—Mr. T. F. Valentine, Martinborough, N.Z., estimates that the earthquake has done 100l. worth of damage to his stock and buildings. Two chimneys will need rebuilding and much damage was done to the stock, as numbers of shop-bottles were jerked on to the floor and smashed. Mr. Valentine was unable to get out of his shop, as the movement of the house jammed the

summarised the more important properties of the leaves. At the meeting on September 2 Dr. Tasman Wilson gave a lecture on bandaging, giving the audience the opportunity afterwards of experimenting on bandaging a small boy. For future dispensing competitions, which have been quite a feature of the winter's work, each competitor will be required to dispense two prescriptions with not more than two preparations on each. A first-aid class is to be established. This is the only Assistants' Association in Australia which has been able to maintain a programme of instructive lectures.

Victoria.

THE VICTORIAN DRUG CO. PROP. (LIMITED) is in voluntary liquidation, and at a meeting of the creditors on

September 8 Mr. Danby was appointed liquidator to represent the trade creditors, in conjunction with the liquidator appointed by the shareholders.

AUSTRALIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.—A deputation which recently called upon the Australian Prime Minister stated, among other things, that before federation the Victorian Government allowed the use of spirit free of duty for the manufacture of essential oils, but this privilege was taken away by the Federal tariff, and the oil industry has in consequence been almost destroyed. The Prime Minister, in reply, stated that he did not know whether there is any great prospect of having the tariff altered for some little time. The whole question of encouraging agricultural industries is at present under the consideration of the Government, and assistance will be given to the creation of a standing committee, whose duties it will be to look after agricultural interests.

American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

NOT FORGOTTEN.—Since the death of Mr. William Weightman, founder and president of the prominent manufacturing chemical house of Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, the 600 employes have each been handed an envelope containing a new twenty-dollar gold certificate, provision for this act having been made in the will of the dead man.

DEALINGS IN ADULTERATED DRUGS.—A warrant was obtained in New York, on October 14, against Max Weiss, a druggist at Eighty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, in whose place was found a load of adulterated drugs, which, he said, belonged to a man called Wooten. The warrant was obtained on a confession of Marx M. Feinberg, *alias* Charles B. Cooper, who was arrested on October 7.

ADULTERATED WINES.—The Food Commissioner of North Dakota announces that he will go after the druggists of the State for selling port and blackberry wines on physicians' prescriptions which are unsuitable for medicinal use. In some of the samples of blackberry-wine examined there was not a trace of this wine, and in a number of instances the port wine was of so low a grade that the Food Commissioner thought it was criminal to deal it out to a convalescent patient.

THE COCAINE CRUSADE.—During the last year or two in America new developments have constantly ensued with reference to the anti-cocaine situation. City after city is taking up the reform. Cincinnati, Ohio, is the last town to make a determined effort to put down the evil. In Pittsburgh a rather sensational incident has developed in the arrest of Mr. Louis Emanuel for the illegitimate sale of cocaine in violation of the State law. Mr. Emanuel is himself a member of the Board of Pharmacy.

COMPANY PHARMACIES, very much on the order of those in Great Britain, have sprung up in America during the last two years. Most of them have been very successful; others have not. One of the most ambitious corporations was that of the Union Drug Company, of Philadelphia. The capital stock was placed at \$1,000,000, and many of the most successful stores in Philadelphia were purchased and operated by the concern. Now, however, the corporation has failed, and the stores are gradually being sold off to the highest bidders.

FOR OFFICE.—It has already been stated in this column that Mr. Walbridge, a well-known jobber of St. Louis, has been nominated on the Republican ticket for Governor of Missouri. It may now be related that pharmacy has another prominent candidate in the person of William Muench, who aspires to be State Treasurer of New York. Mr. Muench is a successful pharmacist in Syracuse, and is one of the prominent German Americans in the State. It is expected that the voters of his own race will particularly support him.

THE U.S.P.—It has been announced that the United States Pharmacopœia will not be ready for delivery after all until the beginning of next year or later, and that it

will not go into effect officially for ninety days thereafter. The date of publication has been postponed so often that there is considerable restlessness among the druggists of the country, and gentle sarcasm has been poured over the heads of the Committee of Revision. It has been urged with great force, however, that the work of revision has this time been far greater than ever before, and that the delays have been inevitable.

ENDOWMENT OF A PHARMACY SCHOOL.—Of more than usual importance is the announcement that the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy has been given an endowment of \$50,000. This sum was left by the aged widow of Mr. Warren B. Potter, who was widely known during his lifetime as a member of the Boston jobbing house of Messrs. Weeks & Potter. The Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, singularly enough, already had the largest endowment fund of any pharmaceutical school in the country; in fact, only three other colleges have any such fund at all. The absence of endowments has been one of the regrettable features of pharmaceutical education in this country, and it has been felt for many years that the wealthy men of the drug-trade ought to realise their duty in the matter. It is quite likely that the Massachusetts institution will use the Potter fund for building a "Warren B. Potter Memorial Hall" for lecture purposes, and also for establishing a \$200 scholarship for needy students.

ALLEGED SPURIOUS BEECHAM'S.—At Tombs Police Court, New York City, on October 13, the second hearing was taken of the charge against Dr. Simon B. Minden, Montgomery Thomas, Charles Horn, and Charles Risley of having manufactured and sold spurious Beecham's pills. Two trunks filled with the alleged fraudulent pills were put in in evidence, along with fifteen plates and dies said to have been used in printing labels, etc., for the boxes in which the alleged spurious pills were sold. Mr. Joseph Beecham, of St. Helens, Lancashire, England, was the most important witness called. He showed that his pills were glossy and that the others had a rough, dull coat. Then he stated that there are two stars on the genuine carton and only one star on the carton which he designated as "fake." Mr. Beecham was asked if he could tell in any other way than by appearances the difference between his pills and those which he said were spurious. "I can tell by the taste and by the smell," he answered. "The difference is very marked," said Mr. Beecham, as he placed them on his tongue. "There is a strong flavour of oil of capsicum in the fakes, while there has never been an ingredient of this kind in my pills." An attorney for the defence cross-examined Mr. Beecham and tried to force him to tell the formula used in manufacturing the pills. This Mr. Beecham refused to do, on the ground that the formula was a trade secret. He was upheld by Magistrate Barlow. After further police evidence had been given an adjournment was again ordered.

Recent Wills.

DUDGON.—Dr. Robert Ennis Dudgeon, of 22 Carlton Hill, St. John's Wood, who died on September 8, aged eighty-four, has left a gross estate of 3,364*l*.

DYSON.—Letters of administration in the estate of the late Mr. Alfred Dyson, chemist and druggist, of Grays, Essex, who died intestate on June 18, have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Sarah Ann Dyson. The gross amount of the estate is 3,032*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*., and the net personality 1,950*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*.

STANFORD.—The late Mr. Edward Charles Cortis Stanford, F.I.C., F.C.S., chemical manufacturer, of Glenwood, Dalnair, who died on December 8, 1899, left personal estate in Scotland valued at 3,889*l*., and an interest in English property amounting to 2,150*l*.

ONE of the latest forms of picture postcards consists of two views, one printed, in pale blue ink, on the top of the other, a fairly strongly printed view in red ink. At the end of the card there are two holes covered with coloured gelatin, the one red and the other green. On looking through the green "lens," the red view is seen in the colour of a photograph; and on looking through the red "lens," the blue-tinted view is brought out, the red picture being entirely obliterated.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Cape Colony.

The business of Alexander Cleghorn (Mr. George Darrol) has been removed from the temporary premises, 12 and 14 Hout Street, to the original site at 16 Hout Street, Cape Town.

IMPORTED TINCTURES.—The Controller of Customs of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope notified our correspondent at Cape Town on the morning of October 5 that it had been decided by the Government to withdraw the spirit-duty on medicinal preparations containing spirit, and to return to the old basis of a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* rate, less 25 per cent. off the duty in case of products of the United Kingdom. The actual message reads as follows:—

The majority of the Governments now decline to class medicinal preparations containing spirit in Item No. 30 of the tariff, consequently Circular No. 11 and subsequent ones are withdrawn. The higher duty must be refunded. For statistical purposes, however, you must insist on all such preparations being subsequently shown in the entry; the gallonage as well.

This means that the whole of British South Africa is now into line again so far as regards tinctures and medicinal spirituous preparations not specially provided for, and that all duties which may have been collected since the idea was put into operation along the Cape coast in July last will have to be refunded, less the ordinary *ad valorem* rate. Simultaneously with the arrival of the above message, the purport of which was published in our issue of October 8, page 615, our correspondent was informed that all local spirit used by chemists in the course of their manufacturing business would be subject to rebate of Excise, but how this idea is to be carried out—whether the spirit must be used under Government supervision or not—has at present not been determined. Suffice it to say that unless the Cape Government had taken immediate action, instead of the Cape manufacturer getting the protection that he asked for, oversea firms would have had the best of the deal. The Cape Treasurer commenced his term of office with the idea of waking up South Africa from a tariff point of view, and it has come as a severe shock to him to find that he really is not "the whole thing," and that some connected officially with other States have some say in matters pertaining to the Customs Union tariff. What with having to keep up a staff to operate the new spirit taxation proposals at the Cape, to say nothing of the fall that has taken place in South Africa in the demand for Cape brandy, the income from the Excise as now enforced is not likely to run into very big figures, and the next Budget will make interesting reading in this connection. Exporters in England might with advantage to themselves and their clients, when exporting medicinal preparations containing spirit, including perfumery (but excepting extracts and essences used for flavouring, which pay 25 per cent.), send out a copy of the Export revenue form attached to their invoices, which will enable the Customs in South Africa to arrive at the exact amount of spirit imported into the Union, without delay to consignee on this side; also save applying to London for the information that should at all times be available at Cape Town.

Natal.

PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION.—The result of the Pharmacy Board election was a decided win for the candidates nominated by the Natal Chemists' Association, the three successful candidates being the N.C.A.'s nominees. They were placed in the following order: (1) James Elwin Marchant, Member of the Legislative House of Assembly for

Victoria County; (2) Charles Edward Forth, of Durban; (3) Frank Ernest Turner, of Maritzburg. The new members are considered to be very representative, and will give strength and dignity to the deliberations of the Board. The first meeting of the new Board will be held in the Colonial Offices in Maritzburg on October 13.

UNQUALIFIED CHEMISTS.—At a meeting of delegates from the various municipalities of Natal, lately held at Maritzburg, Councillor Scott brought forward the matter of the issue of licences to chemists. He stated that a communication had been received from the Government asking that municipalities should assure themselves, before issuing retail licences to chemists, that such persons were qualified as chemists. He thought that the municipalities should approach the Government with a view to getting control of the issue of both chemists' and local retail licences, provided the municipality retain all proceeds of licences so issued. A resolution to this effect was passed.

Transvaal.

CANCELLED.—The "Government Gazette," of September 30, notifies the cancellation of the licences to Simon Schapiro and to Guiseppe Maria Saporiti entitling them to practise as medical practitioners in the Transvaal. Schapiro was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Pretoria Criminal Sessions early this year for attempting to bribe the police. Saporiti was convicted and fined at Pretoria Police Court for issuing a false certificate of death.

THE PHARMACY BOARD ELECTION.—Government notices have been issued naming December 6, 1904, as the date on which voting-papers for the election of members to the Transvaal Pharmacy Board are to be sent in. The Transvaal Medical Council members are to be elected on the same date. Only persons on or before that date "lawfully entitled to practise as chemists and druggists," or as physicians, surgeons, acconcheurs, or dentists, as the case may be, are entitled to vote. The form of voting-paper is printed in the "Government Gazette" of September 30.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B. Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 12, 1904.)

"**ATIAM**"; for a chemical. By O. Hess; Sanct Marcus Allé No. 4, Copenhagen. 264,181.

"**OYONNOL**"; for chemicals. By the Chemische Fabrik Brugg Actien-Gesellschaft, formerly Dr. Zimmerman & Co., near Brugg Station, Brugg, Canton Aargau, Switzerland. 266,133.

"**BITURINE**"; for chemicals. By Waiels, Dove & Co. (Limited), 5 St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 266,024-5.

Device of a double faced figure; for medicinal powders. By Warrington & Co., Ballymoloney, Kilbane, co. Clare. 262,076.

Device of a mermaid; for a sea salt. By Weston & Westall (Limited), 41 Eastcheap, E.C. 262,912.

"**RENOCRAF**"; for a liniment. By H. R. Falconer, 5 Broughton Place, Edinburgh. 265,036.

Device of a surgical operation; for therapeutic compositions or powders. By O. Gutmann, 60 Rüfacherstrasse, Mülhausen, Alsace, Germany. 265,216.

"**G. C. THYSEN**"; for ointments and balsam. By G. C. Thyssen, 94 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Holland. 265,463.

Device of lilies; for pharmaceutical preparations. By Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 265,791.

"**CERRO**"; for a medicine. By J. Francis, 16 Palace Gates Road, Alexandra Park, N. 265,573.

"**ISSON**"; for a blood purifier. By O. Berend, 132 Wool Exchange, E.C. 265,749.

"**ROYALIST**"; for soaps. By Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), East London Soap Works, Bow, E. 265,961.

"**PERCHROMIN**"; for raw materials for chemical manufactures. By the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation, Treptower Brücke, Berlin. 266,315